& O
WHISKY.
ARS OLD.
"SCOTCH" supplied
ER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
R. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,774—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, at P.M
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* BHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th " 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	16th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 660,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 925.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Nov., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 8, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
TONKIN	6,305	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
ANNAM	6,309	Leocispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "EARNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Durande to sail on or about the 15th November, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Baareh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 15th November.

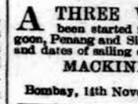
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	7th Dec., 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
Available for 6 "	" 880	" 525
Available for 9 "	" 935	" 550
Available for 12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA. Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—6, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—6, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 305.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	32	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS.

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN FROM THE BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

A SPLENDID SELECTION IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS OF

GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

Breakfast and Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, Desert Sets, Chamber Services.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASSWARE.

WEDGWOOD, HARLEQUIN, AND EGG WARE.

LAMPS

BY HINKS AND COMPANY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF TABLE AND HANGING LAMPS IN NEW DESIGNS.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR KITCHEN AND OTHER USES.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

From the best London and Sheffield Houses, and of Guaranteed Quality.

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR

TABLE USE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BURGHAM'S QUICK-TONIC

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Possesses bitter, stomachic and laxative properties. Is a valuable Anti-Spasmodic and Stimulant, with a pleasant taste.

Especially useful for Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Alimentary Canal. Preventing and curing Urinary Difficulties, Cerebral and Spinal Paralysis and Diseases Incidental to Hot climate.

CURES AND DESTROYS

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Debility of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS. Has a Marked effect on Nervous Exhaustion, Prostration and Impaired Brain and Physical Powers. Does not contain Phosphorus. Iron or those Drugs that are found Injurious to the System. But is composed of those Vegetable Drugs highly recommended by the Medical men of Europe and America for acting on the STOMACH, LIVER and NERVOUS SYSTEM. With Quick, permanent and beneficial Effects without Producing any bad AFTER CONSEQUENCES like other Tonics.

IT IS NOT A PURGATIVE,

But Produces Natural Action on the Bowels, rendering the Liver and other Organs active, perfect and normal.

BURGHAM'S QUICK-TONIC is a great appetizer and refreshing pick-me-up. Its constant use arouses natural appetite, brings sound sleep, allays Cramp and Pains in the Stomach, assists Digestion, removes Heartburn and acid Eructations and is decidedly of great service in the PALPITATION and WEAKNESS of the heart, Giving Tone and Producing soothing effect on that Organ.

BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC

Stimulates the Liver, removing its torpidity and Producing a healthy flow of Bile; it keeps the Alimentary Canal in perfect normal condition and thus avoids possibility of forming stone in the Bladder and keeping the Blood free from urates or uric acid poison and thus rheumatism, gout and skin diseases are prevented. Is used with safety and great benefit in cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Physical Prostration caused by Prolonged and Exhaustive illness, impaired Brain powers by overwork, and has provad a reliable and never-falling cure and preventative of Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Low spirits, Lassitude, physical and mental Incapacity and loss of power, energy and vigour. Gives Tone and vigour to functions of both sexes when relaxed, impaired or weakened through whatever cause, and hence it is recommended with confidence to be used in all their morbid conditions. In short it may confidently be said that this Tonic to be used with benefit by

THOSE WHO ARE CONFIRMED MARTYRS,

To Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleep, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Cardiac Debility, Pain, and Cramps in the Stomach, Heartburn and Acidity, Nervous or Bilious Headache, Drowsiness, Diarrhœa, Giddiness, Nervous Exhaustion, Spleen and Kidney Affections and Pain during Periodical sickness, Backache, &c., in Females.

PRICE 3s. 6d., or Rs. 2-0 per bottle

SOLD EVERYWHERE,—ASK YOUR CHEMIST.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

VARIETIES OF

PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES

FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS :—

PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES, ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.

EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.

JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

LANOWLI HOTEL.

EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION NEAR RYEWOOD.

BEST CUISINE

OPENED FROM 1st NOVEMBER UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.

For further Particulars apply MANAGER,

FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

WHOLESOME NOURISHMENT.

OATMEAL.—

Finest MIDLOTHIAN Oatmeal, specially prepared to our Order by a well-known Scotch Manufacturer, and now imported by us for the first time, claims the first place as a Nutrient. For making Porridge it is unexcelled. The superiority of Scotch Oats, as a Food, over those of any other country is well known, and this Oatmeal presents the PICK of Scotch Oats in its MOST USEFUL FORM.

Per 2lb. Tin, Re. 0-9. Per doz. Tins, Rs. 6 8.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA.

FOURTH EDITION. NOW READY. Rs. 4-8.

FAVOURABLY REVIEWED BY THE MEDICAL PRESS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

ROARS of LAUGHTER! THUNDER of APPLAUSES!

Hundreds had to return disappointed for want of Room in all Classes!

ALMOST AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER, 1899,

AT 5 P. M.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF

ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY!

EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE.

THE LATEST WONDER OF THE AGE!

20 FILMS were EXHIBITED at the last performance and still more 25 will be shown next Saturday evening, the largest number ever shown in one single performance!

THE INTERIOR OF THE THEATRE LIT UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PIANO and VIOLIN MUSIC throughout the performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8.

Plan at Messrs. KANJEEMUL BHUGWANDASS and Co., Jewellers, next to Messrs. EVANS FRAZER and Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

N. B.—Doors open at 5½ and the performance begins at 5-45 P. M., sharp.

BUSINESS MANAGER.....C. TREVOR.

MINGLEWADY, MAZAGON.

MADAME LILY HOWARD

WILL GIVE A

MUSICAL AT HOME,

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1899,

AT 5-30 P.M.

The following Artistes have kindly promised to give their Assistance:—Madame SCHULTZ, Mrs. HOPKINS, Mrs. GAWTHORNE, Miss MODY, Miss LEWIS, Messrs. TELFORD HEWSON, McNAUGHT GURR, ANDERSON and RHENIUS.

The proceeds for the work of the all Souls Sisters.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ADMISSION Rs. 2.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Minglewady.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo, in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

O. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

AGENTS

WANTED, for the SALE of an EPOCH-MAKING AMERICAN NOVELTY that can easily be sold everywhere. The article is universally introduced throughout America, and finds a ready sale also in Germany. Apply to—

H. 68308,

Care of HAASENSKIN and Cozler, A. 9, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

A NEW ATTRACTION.

TARAPOREVALA,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

have added A NEW DEPARTMENT

OF TOYS for the coming Xmas Season.

MECHANICAL TOYS QUITE THE LATEST,

At an UNEXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP RATE.

SPECIAL QUOTATION TO LARGE BUYERS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIAL BOXES OF XMAS CARDS,

FOR Rs. 1-8-0,

ONE RUPEE,

TWELVE ANNAS,

AND EIGHT ANNAS,

OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUE FOR THE PRICE.

60,000 BOXES SOLD LAST SEASON.

Before buying XMAS CARDS for this season ELSEWHERE fail not to see OUR GRAND COLLECTION FOR 1899-1900.

A clever series of forty different characters in "the skirt up" cards for bachelors and others, now selling by hundreds every day. Try to secure some at once.

CALENDARS AND BOOKLETS.

OUR PRICES IN THIS LINE NOW TAKE A LOT OF BEATING.

FANCY CALENDARS,

LADDER CALENDARS,

BLOCK CALENDARS AND TURN OVER CALENDARS.

Prices 8 Annas, One Rupee & Rs. 2-8.

THOUSANDS OF NEW DESIGNS AND NEW IDEAS.

QUITE THE LATEST AND UP-TO-DATE COMIC CARDS.

TOO MUCH OF FUN,

PLENTY TO LAUGH,

AND SENTIMENTS QUITE UNRESERVED WITH FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND KISSES.

QUITE UNUSUAL IN THE XMAS CARD TRADE.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

STILL AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.

OUR NEW SERIES OF INDIAN XMAS CARDS, 1899-1900.

NOW READY.

500 DIFFERENT INDIAN CHARACTERS AND VIEWS.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION IN PRIVATE CARDS.

QUITE A NEW SERIES.

Orders in THIS SPECIAL LINE should be sent to us AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE to secure GOOD DESIGNS.

UP-COUNTRY CUSTOMERS

Requiring Xmas Cards on approval should furnish us with Bombay reference at the same time.

THE PANORAMA OF BOMBAY.

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In accordance with Sections 55, and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c., and also 1 parcel cricket balls, 1 parcel golf sticks, 1 parcel native caps, 1 box photographic materials, 1 box of books with 1 bed cot, 1 table, 1 chair, 1 bucket and curtain poles, 1 parcel golf sticks, 1 parcel with watch, 1 horse saddle, 1 parcel scented oil, 1 parcel photographic materials, 1 bundle leather hides, 1 parcel scented oil, 1 basket scented oil, 1 parcel with embroidered native jacket.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr Hurriparsad Suntookram and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

31 bales of grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WAREE BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, wheat in bags, cotton seed, grain sweepings, waste papers, and sundries.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1899 and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap, bed ing, canvas pipes, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, India rubber scrap, lamps, iron tubes, iron tyres, brass, gun metal ingots, broken glass, machinery duplicate parts, old iron wheels and axles, hydraulic jacks, gun metal, blocks iron, copper tubing, glasses ground, gas pipe, fittings and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment acted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KANDAWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of November 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hargovind Ranjee, and the representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Bai Bhikhi, widow of Ramjee Fakir, and Khooal Ramjee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of October, 1852, and the indenture of further charge, dated the 14th day of December, 1859:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras Free-hold land, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandawady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 140 and 262, new Nos. 2005 and 1140, old Survey No. 519 and new Survey No 7693, and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 775 (1), Street Nos. 35 and 39, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ballajee Anund, on or towards the west by a passage leading to the east, on or towards the north by the said Kandawady Lane, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to the trustees of the charity of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, on which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hargovind Ranjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khareshjee D. Shroff, attorney to the said mortgagees, at his office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MADOWS STREETS, FORT.

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All that piece or parcel of Foras Free-hold land, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Kandawady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 140 and 262, new Nos. 2005 and 1140, old Survey No. 519 and new Survey No 7693, and assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 775 (1), Street Nos. 35 and 39, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Ballajee Anund, on or towards the west by a passage leading to the east, on or towards the north by the said Kandawady Lane, and on or towards the south by the property belonging to the trustees of the charity of the late Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib, on which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hargovind Ranjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khareshjee D. Shroff, attorney to the said mortgagees, at his office, No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopaia Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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SALES BY AU

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No. 22, APOLLO STR

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cloisters," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by John Roberts and Wimbridge, and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first-rate full sized mohogany slate billiard table by Feltham & Co., with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mohogany piano by Schiedmayer and Sochne, one large fire-proof English safe by Lumby's Halifax on stand, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich Dresden figures, incandescent hanging and wall kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong light English-built landau by Hooper and Co., in good condition, with rubber-tyred wheels, one handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, very quiet, one hadsome strong grey Arab 14 1-2, both go in single and double harness, sets of plated, mounted single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of T. RALPH DOUSE, Esq.

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On FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Shadevidas Narotumdas—

7 shares of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, Limited.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNET and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at Pydhonie opposite Police Station, the stock-in-trade of the late Jamsetjee Hormusjee Pagdiwalla, consisting of landau, victoria, shigram, mail coach, and 5 horses, &c.

The above will be on view from TO-MORROW.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome dog-cart, in very good order.
1 second hand strong brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 chestnut pony quiet in harness and saddle.

Under instructions from the Kolhapore and other states, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1-30 P.M., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following:—

1 pair bay waler horses, 15-2 hands, strong and good goers.
1 brown gelding 8 off goes in single harness.
1 chestnut gelding a very powerful and handsome.
1 brown waler gelding, 15 hands, broken to single harness.
1 strong and showy grey Australian gelding, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong built rubber tyred cabriolet in good order.
3 Kalli carts.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS RAMDAL'S PEDHI, ON KALBADEVI ROAD.

With the consent of the mortagor and the mortgagee, the undermentioned property will, unless previously sold by private contract, be put up for Sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of a garden called Allibaug, admeasuring 21ft. in breadth and ninety-seven feet in length from north to south, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 121, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 105, and street No. 281, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Kalbadevi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, by the property now or formerly of Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the east, also by the property of the said Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Surmal Khoonal, and partly by the property of Motichand Amichand, and on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevi Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Raghunathdas, and are now in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Luckmandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of Superior and High Class Furniture made entirely to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, including also English-made Mohogany and Walnutwood Furniture.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Village View," Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the entire very valuable elegant and artistic well seasoned teak, black and stained wood and mohogany and walnutwood French-polished drawing, dining, office, boudo

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TRUSTEES REQUIRE the Services of a Civil Engineer with experience in Municipal Work for the appointment of Deputy Engineer on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, inclusive, on a two year's engagement, with the prospect of thereafter succeeding to a higher post, if the Trustees are fully satisfied as to his competence, applications stating age, and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 27th inst.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Horaby Road, Bombay.
11 November, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest :—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 100 (one hundred tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October ,1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at 20,000 (twenty thousand cases).

QUALITY.—Russian Oil warranted not less than 150° fire test.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of February, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months, is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply, should be sent in in sealed Drums of not less than 5 gallons for trial.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st October, 1899.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE LIMMER ASPHALTE CO'S

MASTIC ASPHALTE

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,122½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	6 p.c.	89
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1602 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2 nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co. Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,675
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	253
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,785
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jowraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	140
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,720
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills.	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	145
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	260
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishanker Lukhmishankerc Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	si	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs 30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	350	500	500	dvd Rs40	540
Harvey and Satapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs33	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	430
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	130xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	885
Sind	400	2,000	730	20	1,800
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	...	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C.I.R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	5 2 1 2
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	457 1-

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th November, 1899 :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 4th Nov., 1899	11,115,900*
3 Balance to be remitted from 5th Nov., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	5,884,100

* Includes £200,000 on account of Gold held by the Secretary of State under Act II of 1899.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6 h. 7 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 22 m. High water, 9-3m., 10-8 a. Low water, 3-7 m., 3-18 a.
Railway Commission. Secretariat. 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Marine Court of Enquiry, restranding of the s. s. Rajputana.
B. V. Artillery, Annual Meeting.
Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performance, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Mazagaon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p. m., to-morrow.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu Fair, known as the Tripoori Fair, will commence at the Walkeshwar Temple, on the 16th inst. and last for 5 days.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October, the total number of patients, treated in this Dispensary was 2,449, among them the number of new admissions was 733, being classified as stated below :—Hindoos 489, Mussulmans 103, Parsees 40, Christians 38, and other class 63. The average daily attendance was 79.

A CASE OF DHATURA POISONING.—Khushal Sing Brigial Sing, aged thirty years, who keeps a sweetmeat shop at the junction of Duncan Road and 16th Kamatipoora Street, was on Monday night conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. The house surgeon examined the patient and was of opinion that the man was suffering from dhatura poisoning. The patient was not in a fit condition to make a statement as to how he came to be poisoned with dhatura.

BAI SAKARBAI PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of October last, there were 66 bullocks, 18 horses and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 26 bullocks, 24 horses and 29 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 40 bullocks, 16 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as outpatients during the month :—10 horses, 2 goats, 31 dogs, 2 cats, 1 cock, 1 turkey, and 7 parrots.

THEFT AT KALBADEVI ROAD.—Ramnarayen Gunesh, who resides on the second floor of a house, at Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police, that some time during Monday night, a box was removed from his room and taken on to the roof of the house. There the box was broken open and currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 217 were abstracted therefrom. During the night in question, there were some twenty persons sleeping in the room from which the box was removed. The roof is flat and there is a staircase leading to it, and whether the theft was committed by an outsider is a question.

ACCIDENT TO A CYCLIST.—Mr. James Stephens, a European, aged twenty-six years, employed on board the steam-ship Carthage, has reported to the police, that on the night of the 12th instant, he was riding a bicycle along the Babulla Tank Road, when he found himself suddenly thrown off his machine by running into an excavation, which had been made across the tram lines for the purpose of laying a pipe. Mr. Stephens complained that the lights placed on the ends were at either end of the excavation, but that there were no lights in front or middle of the excavation to warn persons of the danger. He received bruises on the right side of his face, and was shaken up through the fall. The bicycle which fell into the excavation, which was three feet deep, was not damaged. Complainant went on board his vessel, where, he said, he would be treated by his own doctor.

PRIVATE FAMINE RELIEF IN TERA VILLAGE.—A correspondent writes :—During the last two months and more, in village Tera, Kutch, Abhrassa, Mr. Chutoorbhoj Morarji, broker to Messrs. Fachiri and Company of Bombay, has been providing famine relief work for about 250 men daily, at his own expense. He possesses an estate in Tera, his native country, on which there is a large tank with small hills on its two sides. The famine-stricken people are employed by Mr. Chuttoorbhooj's agent in digging round the hills and thereby extending the tank. The work assigned to each person is such as he can perform. This sort of private relief will be continued until the next rains. Those of his countrymen who are in want in Bombay are provided at Mr. Chuttoorbhooj's expense with grain and clothes and sent off to their native places. His example is worthy of imitation by other wealthy people.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Commodore Street, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Ebrahim Fakir Mahomed, a Mahomedan lad, aged ten years. The deceased was the son of a butler in the employ of Captain Monks, I.M.S. and resided with his parents in the above locality. On the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, the boy was playing in the street in front of the house, when he screamed out. The father ran downstairs and noticed deceased's pyarn in flames. He tore off the burning pyran and extinguished the fire, but not before the boy had been extensively burnt over his chest, abdomen and back. The father took him to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed and he brought him home. Some household remedies were then tried, but deceased grew worse and died about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It was presumed that deceased was lighting a bidee when his pyrac caught fire. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Krishna Yellapa, a bricklayer of about thirty years of age. He had no fixed place of residence in Bombay. For the last month he had been working at a three storeyed house undergoing repairs in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort. About three weeks ago, while at work on the third floor, a piece of wood suddenly fell from the roof and struck him on the head inflicting a severe wound. The deceased bandaged his head and resumed his work and continued at it for fifteen days. The work was then stopped on account of the Dawalee holidays. When the work was resumed after the Dawalee holidays, the deceased complained of stiffness across his neck and pain in his back. His friends removed him to the J. J. hospital, where the tetanic spasms increased in severity and he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following a wound on the head, which had been accidentally received.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT WOMAN.—Yesterday morning, while a policeman was on duty at Dhobie Talao, he heard a splash in the tank and on looking round noticed a mendicant woman struggling in the water. The policeman raised an alarm, whereupon another policeman ran up to the spot from the Dhobie Talao Police Station and jumped into the tank. The body had by this time sunk and the sepoy dived and brought it up to the surface of the water. A rope was lowered and the deceased was hauled out of the tank. When brought to the surface of the water she was gasping, but she expired as she was being hauled up. The deceased appeared to be a Mahar woman of about seventy or seventy-five years of age. Her body was much emaciated and she had been noticed for the last two or three months, begging about Dhobie Talao. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. It was dressed in a sari and a cholie, and there were brass bangles on both the wrists. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Dhobie Talao on the body of the deceased when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two Hindu women named Paroo and Dhondee, were prosecuted by Inspector Gannon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of kidnapping Rukhmee, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, from the lawful guardianship of her step-father, Bundoo Narayen. On the morning of the 25th ultimo, Suckoo, mother of the girl, went to Poona leaving her daughter in charge of her step-father, who keeps a stall for the sale of vegitables in the Arthur Crawford Markets. Shortly after the departure of Suckoo from home, Bundoo, the step-father proceeded to his stall in the markets, telling the girl to look after the place. When Bundoo returned home for his midday meal, he found the girl missing. The matter was reported to the police, who in course of the investigation ascertained that the accused Paroo was seen at the complainant's place on the day in question. Paroo when arrested by the police admitted having enticed the girl away to the house of the second accused Dhondee, who resided in Carpenter street. The latter on hearing that the police were searching for the girl and that Paroo had been arrested, took the girl out of her house at 10 o'clock at night and left her on the road near the Nul Bazaar. When the police appeared near her house Dhondee, managed to escape by the back staircase and could not be found until Saturday last when she was met by a policeman on Falkland Road and taken into custody. The first accused in her statement said that she enticed away the girl at the instigation of the second accused. The Magistrate sentenced her to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged for want of evidence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A BUTLER.

IMPERATRIX VS. MOHIDIN WALAD BABUN.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. F. C. O Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in October last, convicted him of murder, and attempt to commit murder, and sentenced him for the first offence to death, and for the second to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Kelker appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a Mahomedan butler, aged about nineteen, was charged with having committed murder by shooting one Lonia Williamson, with a revolver at Belgaum on the 20th August last, and with attempting to commit the murder of one Ellen Williamson, alias Sheehan, with a revolver at the same time and place.

Ellen Sheehan, aged 18, a Roman Catholic, said in her evidence before the Sessions Judge : I know the accused. I had a sister named Louie. She was shot on the night of the 30th August last and died from the wound. She was about 16. I have known the accused for four or five months ; he used to take my little child out in the bazar. He was in the service of Lieut. Twiss. My sister had gone to Bellary in the month of July. The prisoner took her without our consent. We got a letter in the name of the servant girl and the accused's brother, and then we came to know where Louie was. Then my mother got inoculated and started the same day for Bellary to bring her. The prisoner had taken away all her European clothes, so she said the would come the following Friday. That day passed, and the prisoner still refused to allow her to go or give her back her clothes, so she sent a letter to a friend of ours. She said she wanted to come back and asked for money. We then sent a servant girl with a box of clothes and some money to bring her. The prisoner would not allow my sister to go, saying that she must wait till he could come to Belgaum. Three or four more days passed, and then they all came back together. That was by a mail train. The prisoner came back by the same train with his master. He came to the back door of our house about 7 p.m. He had come to speak to my sister. Mother had told me not to allow him in the house and to threaten him with the police. I therefore went and told him that my mother had given orders that he was not to be admitted. I told him he had better go away or I would send for the police. He said "all right Ellen, all right Louie," and went away. He came back between 9 and 9-30 p.m. Myself, my sister, a servant woman, and one Papanna were there in the house. Mother was out at the time. The prisoner came shouting Amma, meaning to call mother. Marimattu opened the door. I ran then, followed by Louie. I asked why he had come again when I had once told him to go away. He said that the servant girl had left the box behind on the platform, and that the syce was bringing it. I asked whence is he coming, and the prisoner pointed towards the bazar. I said you are not the person to bring the box ; the servant girl took it, and she will bring it. Then I peeped out to see where the syce was. Then my sister and myself said "This is all nonsense, you had better go away." The prisoner then, as I turned round, exclaimed "Here you are, do not talk so much," and shot me. I cried out "Oh my," and Papanna ran out of the back door. Prisoner then said to my sister "Here you stay with your mother and sister," and shot her. I then saw he had a revolver, and I shrinked out "Oh, my God, Louie, this is a revolver." My sister pushed me into the room, closed the door, and told me to fasten inside. Then prisoner went round by my mother's bedroom to the room in which I was looked. He pushed the door, could not open it, and came back the same way. My sister afterwards asked to open the door and came in. She asked where he had shot me and said that she was wounded in two places. She said I pushed you in and caught hold of his hand to take the revolver away. He struggled round the room and fired two more shots, which missed. Then he ran out on the road. I pushed his pistol hand towards his head. I do not know whether the bullet hit him or not. Then he escaped, and I ran after him as far as the little shop near the house. Soldiers met on the road and asked me what was up. I told them that Lieut. Twiss's butler Mohidin had shot me and my sister. He is running off, pursue him." Having said this, she said that she could speak no more, and told me to send for the police and the priest. My sister was shot in the navel at the second shot before she caught hold of the prisoner. As far as I know, only one shot hit my sister, and only one shot hit me.

Cross-examined : My sister was not married to the accused. She went to Bellary in English clothes. On her return, she was in English clothes. I do not know how long the accused had been intimate with my sister before she went to Bellary. There was a light outside the house when the prisoner came. I do not remember saying to Dr. Boyce that the accused had come to call us. If I did say so, it is not true. I went to Bellary on the second occasion to fetch my sister. The accused wrote to my sister that evening, because she would not go to him. She did not read the note ; she was suffering from headache and heart disease.

The prisoner, in his confession before the cantonment magistrate, said among other things that on the 15th July last, he went with his master to Bellary. Louie came on the 28th July, and he sent her money by money order. She remained in Bellary with him. Her mother came and asked him why he had taken her. Prisoner said she came of her own accord. The girl said she would not leave him. After eight days her mother and sister came again to Bellary. The mother demanded her back, but she refused to go. Tae mother asked, why she was made to wear a sarri ; and accused said it was according to the Eastern fashion. Louie did not go back. They returned on the 30th August. She went to her mother's and told him to come to the back door at 7 p.m. He went ; called out ; and she opened the door. They talked and she took twelve annas from him. Then her sister came and said "who told you to come in ; never come again to the house." Then he went away, drank seven annas' worth of country liquor and then went to the bungalow, taking his saheb's revolver with him. He was very drunk. He bought four bullets in the bazar. He fired the revolver from the outside. He fired it by the side of the door, but could not recollect whether he intended to hit any body. He did not see any body when he fired. He was very drunk ; and did not know why he had taken the revolver away. He went into the house and fell down together with the revolver. He went away from the bungalow, and near the Christian Church he laid down on the ground for four or five minutes. When he regained his strength, he got up and went to the bungalow.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said the crime was in a sense quite deliberate. Prisoner went first to the house about 7 p.m., then went and got his master's revolver, and returned and shot the girls. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and his rash temperament. The Sessions Judge sentenced him to death as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, confirmed the sentence.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade for a March-out at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 4692 Vol H A Stone to "D" Company, and No. 4693 Vol C Harris to "F" Company.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday :—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters)
at 8-45 p.m. 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.

2. The Adjutant will deliver lectures on "Practice and Ranging" as follows :—
No. 2 Company, Byculla Head-quarters, on Thursday, after evening drill.
No. 1 Company at B V A Club, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

3. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the Annual Practice from 40 Pr R M L Guns and 5"5" R M L Howitzer.

On conclusion of the practice the Corps will march back to the club, Apollo Bunder.

Every member of the Corps should endeavour to attend this parade.

Dress :—Drill Order with Putties to be worn.

By Order,
E. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CUSTOMS BRIBERY CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Mr. Rustim P. Jehangier, Assistant Collector of Customs, charged Balkrishna Gunesh Jambekar, chief cashier in the office of the Collector of Customs, with receiving Rs. 3 from one Maneckchand Rupchand as illegal gratification for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors, defended the accused. The magistrate convicted the accused and in consideration of his long service and advanced age, inflicted a fine of Rs. 250.

The magistrate said : I have had the advantage of a very exhaustive analysis and criticism of the evidence in this case by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta on behalf of the accused, and my attention has been drawn, I believe, to every point which could be urged on behalf of the accused. I have also carefully gone through the evidence myself. The most important witness is the Marwari opium merchant, Maneckchand Roopchand, and I am urged to hold that his evidence is unreliable and that the accused's statement is more deserving of credit than Maneckchand's evidence. The principal point made by Mr. Mehta regarding Maneckchand is that in the opium bill, dated 13th March 1899, the signature on the back of the bill conclusively shows that payment of that bill was made, not to the witness Maneckchand but to Omkarlal, one of the servants in his firm, and that therefore, in his account of this transaction he is stating what is untrue ; that he could not have experienced difficulty in obtaining payment of his bills in the Customs Cash Office, and that, therefore, the whole *raison d'etre* of this prosecution fails. There are, however, two points which I notice regarding this particular transaction which deprive it of any such effect. The first point is that the witness expressly declines to indentify this bill as one of the bills on which he personally obtained payment, and there is no proof whatever that it is the bill referring to the particular transaction which he refers to. The second point is that it is by no means impossible that, though the bill was endorsed by Omkarlal, payment of the amount was not made to the witness, who stood in the position of his master. The witness states that on one occasion when he had sent Omkarlal to the Customs Office with the bill, he was present when the money was paid, and under such circumstances it appears extremely probable that the individual who ordinarily represents the firm in Bombay would receive the money even though his servant endorsed the bill. Another point which Mr. Mehta pressed as detracting from the credibility of this witness was with regard to whether the broker Bhagwandas was turned out of the cash office on an occasion some months previous to the 5th May or not. In one place the witness states that Bhagwandas was not present when the accused and the shroff demanded speed money, that he was turned out before that happened. In cross-examination, nearly four months later and some 7 1-2 months after the matter took place, the witness says that Bhagwandas came after the demand for speed money had been made, and that money was paid in B

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

EXTRA allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made in London yesterday of Rs. 150,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols recovered 1-8 per cent yesterday, to 103 15-16. French Rentes remained at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 112; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent. to £63 3-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 4 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 3-16d. lower, at 27 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 59 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 3-4 cent. lower, at 4·85 dollars.

For Linseed the quotation was 47 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a steady market.

Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d., to 4 3-32d. per lb., in the Liverpool Cotton Market; and American Arrivals advanced 1-64d., extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. and 3 59-64d. per lb. for November and March-April delivery, respectively. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 6,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals easier. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent. lower in New York, at 7 1-2 cents per lb.; Futures declined 17 points for February, at 7·18 cents, and 19 points for May, at 7·24 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 56,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day. Shippers bought 500 bales Bengal at Rs. 188 to Rs. 189 per candy; and the Mills 100 Bengal at Rs. 190, 100 Compta at Rs. 195, 200 Bengal ("Good") at Rs. 200 to Rs. 202, 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 193, 100 Poolgaum at Rs. 194, 100 Karanja at Rs. 192.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,582	bales.
Wheat	2,794	cwts.
Linseed	2,337	,,
Rapeseed	898	,,
Gingellyseed	8,307	,,
Poppyseed	519	,,
Castorseed	2,711	,,
Rice	33,093	,,

EXCHANGE opened quieter to-day at 1s, 4 3-32 to 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' Sight Credits. The latter were scarce, there was a little enquiry for Bank Paper; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d. ,,
Francs	172 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have continued steady in tone to-day with 95 3-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Cash and the Settlement.

SHARES are quiet, not to say dull. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 20 higher. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,192 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur, 3 15-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 14th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday night the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 13th instant afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Restrictions:—
Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.
Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.
Till further notice private telegrams in secret language to and from, or transiting Cape Colony cannot be accepted.
Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to censure of Military authorities. Those in code can only be accepted on production of code books for verification.
All telegrams exchanged with South Africa are subject to scrutiny at Aden.
Under instructions of British Government a military censorship has been established at Aden on all telegrams transiting cable, Aden, Zanzibar. All private telegrams whether in code or plain language, transiting Cable Aden Zanzibar, are subject to censure of Military authorities at Aden.
Eastern Telegraph Company announce, that as notified by Post Master General, Cape Colonel, all state telegrams in secret code or cipher language passing through that colony are stopped except those exchanged between the Government of Portugal and Governor General at Lorenzo Marques.
Eastern Cable Company announce that as notified by the Cape Government no Transvaal telegraph traffic can pass via Capetown or Delagoa Bay except consular messages.
Censorship has been established in the Cape of Good Hope allegedcable telegrams to or for or transiting that colony.
Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia. Telegrams for the interior can be accepted, except for the following offices. Cartagena, Barianquilla, Cucuta, Ocana and Bucaramanga.
Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.
State of communication:—
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Delagoabay interrupted.
Line Saigon Hangkok interrupted.
Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during period of October to March, owing to daily storms experienced.
Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.
Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted, this cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambezia.
There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.
There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.
Press Telegrams can now be exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs. 1-3 per word.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th October, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	83,000	2,15,000	4,000	3,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	466	9	666
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	13,71,853	30,95,611	40,141	45,07,605
Total for 17 weeks	14,39,853	33,10,611	44,141	48,14,605
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,634	1,80,634	7,488	2,61,800
Per mile of Rr. &c.	163	392	16	568
Total to corresponding date do.	11,98,070	21,83,061	60,003	37,42,134

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 45,140
Ditto to date ..... ,, 10,72,471

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FLOWER—November 13, at Springbank, Hull, the wife of Ernest H Flower, Assistant Engineer, Indian-Midland Railway, of a son. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SCANLAN—November 7, at Chakrata, the wife of Colour Sergeant Thos J Scanlan, 2nd Connaught Rangers, of a son.

DEATH.

FORBES—November 5, at Shumshabad, Azamgarh, James Lascelles Forbes, in the 60th year of his age.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

THE only information we have from Ladysmith is that a man named Nathan Marks was arrested there—the date unfortunately is not given—on a charge of espionage. Presumably he was tried by a Court Martial and condemned to capital punishment, for the Transvaal Government has threatened that if he be executed, they will shoot six of the British Officers, now interned at Pretoria, as prisoners of war. This is a peculiarly awkward incident, for if Marks be executed—a proceeding perfectly legal according to International Law—and the Pretorian Government carry out their threat, reprisals will follow reprisals in an unending series. Marks may be disposed to make important disclosures if his life be spared, and that would relieve both Governments from a disagreeable situation. Three more transports have arrived with troops and ammunition at Capetown. It is difficult to understand why it is deemed necessary at this stage to order eighty men of the King's Royal Rifles at Calcutta and Darjiling under Lieutenant Waddington, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to South Africa. The Commander-in-Chief has very sensibly informed a hundred ex-soldiers between the ages of 25 and 40 now in civil employ under Government, and in mercantile houses, who desire to volunteer for service in South Africa, that their patriotic offer cannot be accepted, as the despatch of troops to South Africa rests entirely with the War Office in London. Sir William Lockhart drily adds that no volunteers have been accepted. It has come to be understood that the offer to volunteer, so far from making a man favourably known to the military authorities, causes a mark to be set against his name. The narrative of Father Mathews, Chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers who became prisoners of war at Nicholson's Nek, is interesting. But the Reverend Father is clearly in error, when he supposes that the surrender was due to the unauthorised action of a young officer, who, believing his batch of ten men were the sole survivors, raised the white flag on his own account, without orders, with the result that the whole column was obliged to surrender! A subaltern who ventured to take such a responsibility on himself would have been brought to his senses by his brother officers, who were said to have been furious at the surrender. Father Mathews describes the inexplicable stampede of the mountain battery in which he himself was knocked down. The guns were gone, but not all the ammunition. The night was pitch dark, and the tired troops had only an hours sleep before they were roused at daylight by the fusillade of the Boers. For a time the firing was comparatively slow, but it soon became furious, and when, after noon, the Boers crept close up all round, there arose, the Padre admits, a general cry, in the direction of the stone breast work, to cease fire, but the Fusiliers would not stop. Colonel Adye came up, and repeated the order to cease fire, the signal being given by bugle in the sungar occupied by the Fusiliers. According to the version wired out by the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* the Rev. Mr. Mathews says that it was rumoured that a white flag was raised by a young officer. To him it seemed that the Boers were not in great numbers, and he heard that the main body had gallopped off. In his view the surrender was a great blunder, due to a misunderstanding: a view quite irreconcilable with the repeated orders to cease firing given by Colonel Adye, who, we can well believe, was "much put out." The good Padre, loyal to his corps, takes care to add that the white flag was not hoisted by any officer of the Irish Fusiliers. From Cape Colony we learn that on the 12th instant the Magistrate of Aliwal North in British territory was informed that the Rouxville commando would take possession of the town the next day, and that, if there was no resistance, life and property would be respected. The country round is strongly patrolled by the Boers. It appears that on the 4th instant, the Boer Commandant demanded the immediate surrender of Kimberley, which would otherwise be shelled within forty-eight hours. Colonel Kekewich, in acknowledging the summons, showed a sense of humour in inviting the Commandant to occupy Kimberley by the ordinary operations of war. More to the purpose perhaps is the fact that the reinforcements that have already arrived number 14,000 men. Is it equally to the point that the *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that ample preparations have been made for an early move on Herat in force?

PERHAPS no publication emanating from the Statistical Bureau of the Government of India, is so rich in its informing character, and so keenly studied by the great commercial communities of India, as the one which reviews the annual foreign trade of the country and narrates the circumstances which may have influenced it for better or for worse. It is an able State document with which Mr. O'Conor, the experienced Director-General of Statistics, has made us familiar for many years. As a comprehensive abstract and chronicle of a year's trade, it is an informing work of reference. It offers merchants an opportunity to compare their own views with those propounded by the State on the course of trade, and to verify the cause or causes which have led to its expansion or contraction. In many a case it will happen that their account of decrease or increase in the imports or exports of staple commodities will coincide with that related in the annual review. For, the Director-General derives his information at first hand from the merchants themselves. It is they who are his fountain source. To strike what may be a *correct* balance of trade is a difficult task. The excess of exports over imports, or vice versa, does not give us the net resultant on which to build the hypothesis of an adverse or favourable trade.

A variety of factors have to be taken into consideration; especially with the foreign trade of a debtor country like India, which again is a dependency of Great Britain. It is superfluous in this place to go back over all that Sir Robert Giffen observed in his valuable paper on the method of appreciating imports and exports, to test the ultimate national prosperity of a people, read before the Royal Statistical Society on 21st March 1882. Neither is it necessary to draw the attention of the economic student to the further paper read by that able expert before the same Society on 17th January last, with that other expert, no other than Mr. Leonard Courtney, in the chair. Both papers must be carefully studied by those who care to understand how the balance of trade should be worked out. But there is one point to which we cannot refrain from alluding. So far as India's foreign trade is concerned, it has often been said and written by commercial men and economists that the question of freight and profit on exports should not be lost sight of. The customs statistics ignore it; perhaps from the difficulty of procuring auttentic returns Sir Robert Giffen himself has more than once referred to the point. In his latest paper he once more reverts to it, and it may not be uninstructive to reproduce his remarks:—"If goods arriving, in a country are valued at the place of arrival, and exports are valued at the place of shipment, which is commonly, though not universally, the case, it follows that, as goods acquire value in the course of transit from one country to another, the expense of the transit being added to the value, then the same goods reckoned as imports must appear in the returns of greater value than when they were reckoned as exports." In the United Kingdom it is undoubtedly the case that imports are valued at the place of arrival and exports at the place of shipment. "Hence," further remarks Sir Robert, "putting aside all other considerations, the presumption is that when this method of valuation is followed the exports should not balance the imports." Now, it may be observed that the United Kingdom is a creditor country. It receives from abroad in the way of imports of merchandise and treasure a considerably larger sum than the value of its exports. Hence there is a balance of imports over exports. The balance, as Sir Robert Giffen and many other men of business have correctly pointed out, represents from year to year the aggregate profits which the United Kingdom receives from abroad on its millions of loans, on its insurances, on its freights, as one of the greatest of steamship carriers, and so on. To these have to be added the sums annually remitted by India for Home Charges, which are a profit to the mother country, but which constitutes what the Indian Reform Party calls the "drain" of wealth from this country. Though India gets full value for, at all events, the larger part of them.

India, it is needless to say, follows the method and practice of the customs of the United Kingdom in the matter of the registration of its foreign trade. Consequently, the record of exports is incomplete. To the value of these has to be added freight and the profits. Some would take these at 20 and some at 15 per cent. The most cautious, considering the keen competition and alternations of adversity and prosperity, would compute 10 per cent as a safe average. We have read of people who whispered that four per cent. would be much nearer the mark of late years the difficulty making an exact estimate must be very great with such divergences. But it would seem that, when the Statistical Department has to deal with India's balance of trade, this important factor of freights and profits on exports is therefore perhaps necessarily ignored. More than one gentleman of Indian experience has pointed out the omission and insisted upon its inclusion. Before the Herschell Committee, it became a subject of much controversy. There was, on the one hand, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, who insisted, as a witness, upon adding to the value of exports at least 15 per cent. for profits. On the other hand, there was the redoubtable Sir David Barbour, who deprecated any such addition. We see from the latest issue of the "Investor's Review," of which Mr. A. J. Wilson is the expert editor, that he takes a similar view. Reviewing our last year's trade and the burden of India's debt, he inquires whether the mode of exhibiting the statistical facts of the country's trade is a fair one:—"Putting aside the fall of the rupee as a disturbing element, must we not add to the value of the exports a considerable percentage representing the profit obtained by the exporter when the goods are sold at their point of destination? Probably? this ought to be done." The writer, however, qualifies his remarks by observing that perhaps the position might not be much changed as "one item of expense to India is left out of account in both totals and that is the cost of freight." But then freight fluctuates more perhaps than anything else; it is very often an incalculable quantity varying from day to day. There is here a little misapprehension. So far as imports are concerned, we believe, the value of the imports include freight. However, we shall not dogmatise on this point. Apart from the incomplete figures of exports, consideration must be attached to the imports and exports of Native States which are unfortunately amalgamated. What may be the imports and exports of our Feudatory States, there is no means of knowing, though we do not see why the Bluebook on rail and seaborne trade of India should not specify it. Were means adopted to classify separately the statistics for all Native States, and not only for the Nizam's territory, Mysore and Rajputana, we might soon arrive at a tolerably reliable estimate of the net value of imports and exports of foreign trade of British India. For instance, none will deny that at least forty or fifty per cent of our Indian cotton exported abroad comes from Native States. This is the second factor essential for a right apprehension of the true balance of India's trade. Thirdly, there is the inflow of foreign capital by way either of loans for State railways, irrigation, and other public works, or of private remittances by bankers and capitalists. *Per contra*, there is the outflow of remittances and capital in more than one shape. There has been no absolutely correct account of these most important financial transactions, inward and outward to be found anywhere. Only an approximate conjecture could be hazarded. It will be thus perceived that, unless the ordinary method of equation of imports and exports is corrected, and the factors which go to diminish or increase the one side or the other of that equation are subtracted or added, it would be unsafe to talk of a true balance of trade.

For the year 1898-99 there was expended on the irrigation works throughout the Bombay Presidency a sum of 42 lakhs, an amount slightly less than in the previous year. The larger proportion of the money was spent in Sind, and of the total Rs. 11,97,026 went for repairs in Sind and Rs. 2,14,278 for repairs in the Deccan and Gujarat. In the Central Division the chief works carried out were in connection with the Mutha and Nira Canals. The principal expenditure on the first-mentioned canals was incurred by the alteration and improvement of the lower service mains of the Poona water supply, the construction of a canal boundary wall at Karakwasla, and the provision of valves with locking arrangements to pipe-outlets for distributaries. The extension of the third training wall at the Bhatogar Dam involved the chief expenditure on the Nira Canal. In the Southern Division capital outlay was restricted to the construction of a dam in the rear of the Nehr Dam on the Yerla River Works, and to the amounts for land compensation on the Gokak Canal. The former cost Rs. 4,261, and the latter totalled to Rs. 41,614. Irrigation on the Khari Cut in the Ahmedabad District has hitherto been restricted owing to a deficiency of water in the river. It was proposed to supplement this by a supply from the Hathwathi through a large reservoir on the Bokh, but, as the cost of this scheme has been found too great, another proposal to bring the Hathwathi water into the Khari through the Bhujwa Nulla has been approved by Government, and it is expected that the scheme will shortly be in working order. The total area irrigated by all works in the Deccan or Gujrat during the year was 102,091 acres, which is somewhat below the area of the previous two years. The decrease as compared with 1897-98 was 22,760 acres, and the assessments showed a corresponding decrease of Rs. 13,096, the total being Rs. 4,80,231. In Sind the inundation of last year is described as having been fair. The gauge record of the year was, however, remarkable, the river at Bukhur being lower than it had been since 1869, and only on five days did it rise to thirteen feet and over. The principal works in progress on the Indus Right Bank Division were the construction of the Dhamrao, the Rajwaht, and the Lackpur Canals, the improvements to the Rajib, Chitti and Garang in the Shikarpur Canals District, and the Morarwah in the western district. There were also works in connection with the new loop Kashmar Bund, improvements to the Mulchood Shahbander Bunds, and a new loop, 6 miles 6 furlongs in length, was added to the Sakkur Begari Bund. On the left bank division the Jamrao Canal made excellent progress. Improvements to the Dodwah and the escape for the Tuleli were also carried out. By next May it is anticipated that the Jamrao Canal will be flowing for the first 84 miles of the main canal, with an escape at that point into the Puran; and that arrangements will be completed for watering the lands east of the canal line which are at present irrigated from canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District. The revenue receipts for the year were Rs. 9,43,900 and the total expenditure was Rs. 41,96,430, of which Rs. 32,73,389 was for works and repairs.

THE date of the departure of Sir Stafford Northcote, the next Governor of Bombay, is finally fixed. According to a cable from our London correspondent, Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote sail from Marseilles on the 1st of February and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, the 16th of February, a day before the departure of Lord Sandhurst.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st October 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 182,810 maunds and Rs. 53,950 in the earnings.

THE Depot of the Devonshire Regiment moves from Jullundur to Umballa to make room for the East Lancashire at Jullundur.

A REUTER telegram from Caracas, Oct. 23, says:—General Castro, the revolutionary leader, has entered the capital. Order prevails.

THE United States Minister at Bogota telegraphs that the Government learns that a Venezuelan force is coming to assist the revolutionists.

MR. TOWER, the British Charge d'Affaires, has handed to Mr. Hay a note formally accepting the proposal for a temporary adjustment of the boundary proposed by Mr. Hay. Thus the long-expected "modus vivendi" becomes effective. The State Department is confident that it has conser ved every American interest in the arrangement without treating Canada unfairly.

THE Emperor William has commissioned the German artist, Professor Knackfuss, to paint a large picture of their Majesties' ceremonial entrance into Jerusalem last year. All members of their suites who were present on that memorable occasion were recently photographed in the large Court of the Berlin Foreign Office.

COMMENTING upon the Emperor's speech at Hamburg advocating the need of a strong German fleet, the "Freisinnige Zeitung" of Herr Eugen Richter points out that in the first eight years of his Majesty's reign the expenditure of the German Army and Navy was increased by 1,812,000,000 marks (90,000,000*l.*), as compared with the last eight years of the reign of William I. The expenditure on the navy was trebled during those eighs years as compared with the eight years preceding them. The sum of 275,000,000 marks was spent on fresh constructions, which included seven battleships, eight monitors, six large cruisers, ten small cruisers, thirty-eight torpedo-boats, and the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. In another article on "Our Sacrifices for our Position as a World-Power," Herr Richter's organ calls attention to the fact that the debt of the German Empire has been trebled between the date of the death of William I. in 1888 and the year 1897, and that it now amounts to 2,142,000,000 marks for 107,000,000*l.* In the financial year 1898-99, Imperial taxation, which is exclusively indirect, amounted to only 507,000,000 marks or 25,000,000*l.* By 1896 it has been raised to 790,000,000 marks or 39,000,000*l.* sterling. In addition to this there are, of course, the debt and the enormous mass of taxation of the separate German States.

A SHAMEFUL act of vandalism was perpetrated in Berlin on Sunday night. Four of the beautiful statues, on the right side of the Sieges Allee, presented by the Emperor, have been mutilated. In the group representing Albrecht the Bear, the shepherd's crook, which the Elector carried in his right hand, is completely broken off. In the group of Otto I., Prince Pribislaw has had his nose knocked off and his face cut; the Abbot Siegfried has had all the fingers of his right hand, his shepherd's crook, and his nose smashed. In the group of Otto II., Henry of Antwerp has had his goosequill and Johann Hans von Putquitz his parchment roll broken off, Albrecht II. escaped damage, having had his nose broken off, his parchment roll destroyed; while Repkow has lost his nose and his [illegible]. Not content with this, the iconoclasts have damaged the marble seats to the rear of the statues. One of these seats is supported by an allegorical eagle with a crown on its head. The crowns in the group of Otto I. and Albrecht II. have, in addition, a cross on the top, and these crosses have been knocked away. The barbarous mutilation was discovered next morning by the police, who found the pieces of broken marble scattered round the statues; but by that time, of course, the perpetrators of the crime had disappeared. The result of the investigations made by the detective police shows that the act was committed by means of a blunt instrument, which has not yet been found. The public are greatly irritated at the affair, and the comments one hears, especially from foreign residents, are not very flattering to Berlin. A sum of 500 marks has been offered as a reward for the detection of the miscreants.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Oct. 20:—The relations between Italy and the Vatican appear to be at the present moment slightly more strained than usual in consequence of punitive measures recently adopted by the Italian Government against an unpatriotic prelate. During a recent religious celebration at Vico Equense the Archbishop of Sorrento Mgr. Giustiniani, administered a reprimand to the canon in charge of that parish on account of the latter's conduct in having, without permission, delivered a patriotic speech at a recent centenary commemoration, and having exorted his hearers to love their country and to be faithful to the glorious dynasty of Savoy. The speech concluded with a recommendation for young Italians to adopt as their watchwords, "Religion, Italy, Savoy." The precise terms of the reprimand administered by the archbishop to the canon of Vico Equense are unknown, but the archbishop himself has admitted that he refused to allow the canon to kiss his hand, and advised him curtly not to be troublesome, but "to kiss the hand of Italy." An official inquiry was instituted, with the result that Count Bonasi, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, a fervent but patriotic Catholic, withdrew the stipend paid by the State to the Archbishop of Sorrento, and directed that the money thus withdrawn should be expended for charitable purposes within the diocese itself. This punishment has attracted considerable attention, and has evoked loud protests from the clerical Press.

IN the midst of the agitation caused by these incidents the "Civilta Cattolica" has published two articles in support of the thesis that the sovereignty of the Pope is effective and not merely honorary, since the Vatican was never occupied by the Italian troops. This is generally regarded as a work of supererogation, since no one contests or is likely to contest the effective sovereignty of the Pope in the Vatican, and Italian Government is at all times ready to render him sovereign honours should he wish to enter Italian territory.

THE Commissioner of Police at Perth, Australia, has received word from Sub-Inspector Brophy, of Derby, that the pearling lugger Ottersnipe, the property of Dr. Hunter, had foundered in Sunday Straits, on 10th Oct. There were five fatalities, the men being Arthur Hay, a European; John Mathews, a Manila man, and three aboriginal natives. Two of the native crew succeeded in reaching shore on Sunday Island, after being in the water for 15 hours. It is not thought possible that any of the bodies of the missing men will be recovered.

A FEW days ago some dhumba sheep belonging to a village near Kalabagh strayed away and were promptly seized by Waziri thieves who drove them on to a barge anchored near, and proceeded to row away. Just as they got into midstream, the owners of the sheep gave the alarm, and half the village turned out launched another barge, and an exciting chase ensued. The village boat being better manned gained rapidly, and eventually caught up the thieves and then followed a free fight in the river. In the end several men were severely wounded, and the villagers got back their sheep, but the thieves got away.

IT is said that the Ceylon Postal authorities intend ordering a motor car for the conveyance of mails between Matara and Tangalla and Tangalla and Hambantota. It is very doubtful, says the Ceylon Observer, whether the car could run satisfactorily on this line of road which is very uneven and hilly, especially after leaving Tangalla. The South-East section is certainly far more difficult for coach horses than the Galle and Colombo road. Motor cars are more adapted to level roads, and this is the reason why they have been such a success in France.

AT Dehra Ismail Khan a murder of a peculiarly horrifying character was recently perpetrated. The workmen employed on the additions to the fort of a prominent frontier Mulla quarrelled, and in revenge one faction went at midnight to the cave where the others slept, and shut up the mouth with boulders and clay. Four days later, as the result of enquiries, the Mullah opened the cave and extricated eleven corpses. As a punishment three of the ring-leaders were hoisted to the top of a pole, and left to starve, the bodies being eaten by vultures.

THE Afghan Envoy to the Government of India, who has been on a short visit to Amritsar, has been robbed of diamonds and other jewellery to the value of fifteen thousand rupees.

FROM a report sent by Herr von Puttkamer Governor of the Cameroons, concerning recent events in that colony, it would appear that the accounts received in Liverpool of the alleged massacre of the German expedition in the Cameroons hinterland were greatly exaggerated. The Governor, on hearing of the difficulties which Lieutenant Queis met with turbulent natives, immediately took measure to ascertain the fate of the German expedition and to render it assistance.

AN armed party of officers and men belonging to the Bombay Opium Police, with Inspector Ballentine of the Railway Police, have succeeded in detecting an opium case of considerable importance near Anand. After an exciting chase eight Bhils were arrested with fifty pounds of opium. The smugglers were armed with swords and guns. The arrangements made by the officers were so complete that not one escaped. One pony, four swords, three daggers, a spear, and a lot of ammunition have been seized.

A TELEGRAM has been received in New York from the United States Consul at Panama, stating that it is reported that there is an insurrection in the departments of Cundinamarca, Tolima and Santander, where martial law prevails and that there is no insurrection at Panama.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is understood that the marriage of the widowed Crown Princess Stephanie with Count Elemer Lonyay will take place before the end of the year. The news is not yet officially announced, but when this takes place there is no doubt that it will be received with much popular sympathy in both halves of the monarchy. The Archduchess Stephanie, who is now in her thirty-sixth year, was married to Crown Prince Rudolph in the year 1881, and has been a widow since 1889. She has an only daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, who has just completed her sixteenth year. The Crown Princess made the acquaintance of her future husband while travelling on the Adriatic. Count Elemer Lonyay is two years her junior. He belongs to a universally esteemed Hungarian family which, though of ancient lineage, had no title until about four years ago. His uncle, M. Melchior Lonyay, was a distinguished Hungarian statesman. After the restoration of the Hungarian Constitution and the introduction of parliamentary government in 1867, he was appointed Minister of Finance in the first parliamentary Ministry in which Count Andrassy was Premier. He was subsequently Common Minister of Finance until Count Beust retired, and he eventually became Prime Minister of Hungary. Four years ago the title of Count was conferred upon him, and the same title, by special decree, was likewise bestowed on his nephews. Count Elemer Lonyay was for a few years in the Diplomatic Service, but has latterly been living on his estates in Hungary. He is what is familiarly described as an Anglomaniac, and is well known in London society. It is believed that Count and Countess Lonyay will live in England.

[illegible]EGRAMS.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR THE OCCUPATION OF HERAT.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the fullest preparations are now completed for a Russian advance on Herat at any moment, the alleged reason being the apprehension of disturbances which would follow in the event of the Ameer's death.

The military railway from Merv to Kushk is in perfect order, and strong fortresses have been constructed at Kushk and Karki for which 150 guns and several regiments have already arrived.

Complete material for the line to Herat including special trucks to convey heavy guns have arrived at Kushk.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY DECLINES THE LORD MAYOR'S INVITATION.

The Emperor William has declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor to lunch at the Mansion House.

THE VISIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO ENGLAND PRIVATE.

Nov. 13.

The German Ambassador has informed the Mayor of Portsmouth that the Emperor is unable to receive an address, his visit being a private one.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford has been informed that His Majesty will not visit that town.

It is nevertheless believed that the programme is open to alteration.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM MARSEILLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1-10 p.m.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, and Lady Northcote leave Marseilles for Bombay on the 1st of February.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ARREST OF A SPY AT LADYSMITH.

PRETORIAN GOVERNMENT THREATEN REPRISALS IF HE BE EXECUTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 14, 8-40 A.M.

Information has been received that a certain Nathan Marks has been arrested at Ladysmith on a charge of spying.

The Transvaal Government threaten that, if Marks be executed, they will shoot six of the British officers now interned at Pretoria as prisoners of war.

THE DISASTER AT NICHOLSON'S NEK.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.

POSITION ON THE CAPE FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, 14th November :—

The correspondent of the "Times" cables, Lorenzo Marques, November 9th :—Father Mathews, Chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers, captured at Nicholson's Nek, describing the disaster to me, said :—

We were sent out to occupy a position to prevent two Boer forces joining. We marched ten miles and reached a hill at 1 o'clock in the morning. The first mishap was that the Mountain Battery stampeded and scattered the whole lot of mules. We forged up again and got to the top of a hill. The guns were gone, but not all the ammunition. I do not know what stampeded the mules. They knocked me down. The night was pitch-dark and we had only one hour's sleep before the firing began at daylight. At first it was slack, then furious, and the Boers crept round us. After 12 o'clock there was a general cry of "cease fire" in the direction of a stone breastwork. Our fellows would not stop.

Colonel Adye came and confirmed the order to cease, and a bugle was sounded. In our sangar it was rumoured that a white flag was raised by a young officer, who thought his batch of ten men were the sole survivors, whilst we were 900 alive and had started perhaps a thousand men.

The officers were furious at surrendering, for the Boers seemed not to be in great numbers. I heard that the main body had galloped off and our men had to give up their arms. The officers were sent to General Joubert and afterwards by train to Pretoria. I think the surrender a great blunder, due to a misunderstanding. Colonel Adye was much put out. The white flag was not hoisted by the Fusiliers.

De Aar, November 13th :—The Magistrate at Aliwal North informed us yesterday that a Rouxville commando would enter the town to-day. If no resistance were offered, life and property would be respected. The country between Aliwal North and Burghersdorp is strongly patrolled.

Cape Town, November 9th.—Kimberley news states that the Boer commandant demanded on the 4th the immediate surrender of the town : otherwise it would be shelled within 48 hours. Colonel Kekewich acknowledged the receipt and invited the commandant to occupy Kimberley as an operation of war.

MORE DETAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Details of the King's Royal Rifles under Lieutenant Waddington, comprising about eighty men in Quetta and Darjeeling, have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to South Africa.

EX-SOLDIERS DESIROUS OF SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NO VOLUNTEERS ACCEPTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Commander-in-Chief has replied to a representation made through Mr. Campbell, Detective Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, and lately Sergeant, R. H. A., who sent up the names of a hundred British ex-soldiers between the ages of 25 and 40 now in civil employ in Government and Mercantile offices, and shops, who are desirous of volunteering for service in South Africa. Sir William Lockhart regrets that this patriotic offer cannot be accepted as the despatch of troops to South Africa rests entirely with the Home Government, and no volunteers have been accepted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ALL WELL AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Heliographic communication was established between Estcourt and Ladysmith on the 9th inst. and messages were received from the garrison, which stated there was nothing to communicate.

THE ARMENIAN PROCEEDS TO NATAL.

The transport Armenian with her troops has proceeded from Capetown to Natal.

THE REINFORCEMENTS NOW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The reinforcements, which have now arrived in South Africa, amount to 14,038 men.

NEWS FROM KIMBERLEY.

News from Kimberley, dated the 7th instant, stated that the enemy was then shelling the Reservoir.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Nubia with the Scots Guards and a detachment of the Northamptons ; the Armenian with three Field Batteries, an ammunition column, and some Royal Engineers ; and the Oriental with the Welsh Fusiliers and a company of the Royal Scots, have all arrived at Capetown.

ANOTHER CASUALTY.

Lieut. Lethbridge, of the Rifle Brigade, was wounded at Ladysmith on the 7th inst.

RELEASE OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST FROM PRETORIA.

Father Mathews, the Chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers, who was captured at Ladysmith with the regiment on the 30th ult., has been released and reached Delagoa Bay from Pretoria. He says that the captured column would have held out but that some subordinate of his own accord, and without orders, hoisted the white flag, and the column therefore was obliged to surrender.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged...	2,781	8	0
M. R. Jardine	50	0	0
Messrs. Tulloekchand and Shapoorjee.	250	0	0
R. E. Esthoven	150	0	0
W. Carter	50	0	0
Thackersey Bhanjee	5	0	0
Vassanjee Nathu	5	0	0
N. H. Patock	25	0	0
W. W. W.	25	0	0
J. F. Walke, £10 10s.	157	8	0
Nawab Hyder Mirza	300	0	0
"Bothwell"	20	0	0
J. B. M.	250	0	0

On Monday night the sum received in Calcutta by Messrs. King Hamilton & Co. amounted to Rs. 14,365.

Bombay, 14th November, 1899.

MISHMI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Four sections of No. 48 Native Field Hospital from Bareilly, under Major Daly, I. M. S., have arrived at Goalundo from Bareilly for the Mishmi Expedition, and two sections of No. 56 Native Field Hospital, under Captains German and Stevens, are on their way thither from Calcutta. A detachment of No. 14, Survey Party, under Captain Robertson, R. E., has also been detailed to accompany the expedition.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

It is stated that it is now practically settled that Lieut-Colonel DeBrath succeeds Colonel Barrow as First Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Captain Selwyn becoming Second Deputy, vice DeBrath, and Captain H. T. Kenny, Assistant Secretary, vice Selwyn.

GOLD RESERVE OF OVER FIVE CRORES.

The Government Reserve of gold amounted on the 7th instant to Rs. 5,41, 82,000, of which nearly four crores were in Bombay.

VICEROY LEAVES POONA.

The Viceroy left Poona by a special train for Ahmednagar at nine this morning. There was a large gathering at the station to see him off.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Fraser, Home Secretary, Government of India, has left for Nagpur.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A TEA PLANTER.

Mr. B. Raymond, a tea planter, who arrived in bad health from the Duars, last week, was, this morning, found dead in Spencer's Hotel, where he had been staying.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

A Railway Commission, composed of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Mr. F. R. Upcott, and Mr. P. B. Savile, will shortly assemble at Madras to consider the point of division between the Bengal-Nagpur and the Madras Railways of the East Coat Railway upon permanent connection being established between Cuttack and Howrah.

MILITARY NEW.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brett is posted on promotion to the Garrison Artillery, Aden.

CALCUTTA EXPORT TRADY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The Calcutta export trade, last month, was exceedingly brisk, the total increase compared with the corresponding month of last year being valued at seventy-seven lakhs, to which the opium exports contributed seven lakhs manufactured jute twenty lakhs, hides eleven lakhs, and tea fifteen lakhs.

LORD SUFFOLK'S PACK OF HOUNDS.

A pack of hounds, which Lord Lonsdale is to despatch to India for Lord Suffolk, will not be sent out this year, owing to difficulty about transport for them just now.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 14.

Captain Logan Home, 3rd Madras Lancers, will join Sir Arthur Havelock's staff as A.-D.-C., in January.

DECLINE OF PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

There was no case of plague in the the city to-day, and 2 deaths only were recorded, the total mortality being 8. In the districts 25 cases, 12 deaths. Plague in Talegaon is bad, 14 cases being recorded.

TOUR OF SIR ROBERT LOW.

Yesterday Sir Robert Low and Major-General Burnett returned from Ahmednagar.

This morning Sir Robert Low leaves on tour for Bombay en route to Karachi. On Friday next he will visit Sibi, Loralai, Quetta, and other frontier defences, and will return to Poona on the 17th December ; thence he proceeds to Mahableshwar.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The fourth round, concluding the first ties of the Poona Hockey Tournament was played off at Kirkee between the 28th Pioneers and the Poona Volunteers. The game was one of most equally-contested of any yet witnessed during the tournament. In the first half time the Volunteers scored one goal to nil. In the second half time both sides scored one goal. The Volunteers thus won the match by two goals to one.

THE VICEROY AT NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Nov. 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Nasik this morning. He inspected the Military Rest Camp at Deolali and afterwards visited the Plague Hospital and Segregation Camps at Nasik. He was accompanied by Mr. Moore, Collector, and Mr. Davies, Superintendent of Police. In the afternoon Lord Curzon drove out to see the Lena Caves.

In addition to the failure of crops a water famine is threatening the district.

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of the Vernacular papers of Poona have been for some time full of instances of alleged after-effects of inoculation. The cases have been mentioned with particulars of names, houses, and descriptions of complaints, and have thus got an air of authenticity about them. Their publication has caused considerable excitement in the native community, and raised not a little prejudice against inoculation. The editor of the *Kesari* has been good enough to send me a set of ten questions which give expression to the prevailing sentiment. I have endeavoured to reply to the questions. The reply has been rather long, as I had to clear up the many cobwebs of fallacy and mis-statements which underlie the question. It was originally written in Marathi, but a few friends suggested to me that persons not conversant with Marathi would likewise be interested in reading it. I have therefore rendered it into English, and now crave the indulgence of publication in your columns.—Yours, &c,

BALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Girgaum, Nov. 14, 1899.

The following is Dr. Balchandra's reply :—

You have been good enough to send me a list of ten questions relating to the properties, and the merits and defects of inoculation. I regret there has been considerable delay in sending my replies to those questions. I wrote to you before, that I had requested a few gentlemen to send me information. The delay has been due to the late receipt of the replies to my letters. I sincerely believe that wherever there may be any risk of plague breaking out, the best safety of the people lies in their resort to inoculation. It is therefore eminently desirable that there should be a public discussion on the merits and defects of inoculation, and that the people should understand the true nature of the remedy. From your writings it seems that you too recognise that inoculation has some merits. If it has any faults, it is surely for the benefit of all that they should be removed. If any faults exist I do not approve of either denying them or hiding them from view. The question whether inoculation is beneficial or otherwise is one of scientific interests. The well-being of the people directly depends upon it. With reference to such a subject it is not right for any one to indulge in partiality, bigotry, or partizanship. Every one should consider the evidence with a fair and open mind, and should accept whatever may be the true result. On the evidence available at present I am satisfied that inoculation is on the whole really beneficial. But I shall never insist upon its acceptance, if it should be proved that it has more faults than merits. To those persons who are at present opposed to inoculation, my request is that they should not look at it with a view of fault finding but should fairly consider the evidence on both sides without obstinately adhering to their own views. Strictly speaking there is no occasion for setting up parties or factions in regard to such a subject. It is to the interest of all that people should be protected from such an all-destructive disease as plague. That inoculation is in some measure at least serviceable to secure this end ought to be acceptable to all from the experience gained thus far. If it is found to produce any ill effects it ought, of course, to be considered how the ill effects may be obviated so that inoculation may prove more beneficial and be yet greater means of saving life. Those gentlemen who have come across cases of ill effects will be doing a great service to humanity if, instead of alarming people by making a bug-bear of such cases, they properly sift them, enquiring into the causes and brought them to light.

In answering your queries I thought it right that instead of giving the answer on my own information only, I should frame them on the strength of the information and opinions of those of my professional and lay friends who have had experience of inoculation in different places and among different people. With that view I wrote for information to several gentlemen immediately on receipt of your letter. Of my professional friends Major Bannerman, Superintendent, Plague Research Laboratory Parel, Rao Bahadur Dr. Shantaram Vinayak Kantak, Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Chairman, Standing Committee, Dr. V. S. Trilokekar, teacher of Biology, Grant Medical College, Dr. L. B. Dargalker, Medical Officer, Maratha Plague Hospital, Dr. Rajabally, Plague Officer, Taiwadi, Dr. Purushotam Hurichand Medical officer, Bhatya Plague Hospital, Dr. K. B. Siroff, Divisional Health Officer, Bombay, Dr. B. H. Siroff, Honorary Secretary Bombay Medical Union, Dr. Kalapesi, Teacher of Pathology, Grant Medical College, Dr. Quadros, Assistant Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. Sadashiva Waman Kane, Dr. Ismael Janmahomad, Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel Dr. Merwanjee Coovrjee, Dr. Dadarker and Dr. Parulkar, all distinguished practioners in Bombay, Dr. Datoo Ganesh Sabnis, and Dr. Bharucha, both assistant surgeons and teachers, Medical School, Poona, Dr. Wanless, President, Plague Committee, Miraj, Dr. Sirur of Dharwar, Dr. Cooney, Medical Officer, S. M. Railway Hubli, and Dr. Shamsuddin Sulemao, Chief Medical Officer, Baroda, have very kindly responded to my requests, and have given me the benefit of their experience about inoculation. Of my lay friends, the Hon. M. Justice Badrudin Tayabjee, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhai Visbram, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Khandas Parakh, the Hon. Mr. N. G Chandawarker, Dr. R. L. Bhandarker, Rao Bhahadur Dadajee Kashinathjee. Mr. Hormasjee M. Chicgar, Solicitor, High Court, K. M. Shroff, Mr. Cumruddin Amiruddin, all of Bombay, Professor. K. Gokhale, Poona, Mr. Apparas Narshinh Munholkar, Government Pleader, and Mr. K. K. Sawalgee, Dharwar, through Mr. R. A. Sule, Mr. R.H. Despand, Head Master, High School, Rao Saheb Trimbuck Narayan Sathe, Mamletdar, Miraj, Mr. Sahasrabudhe, Sangli, Mr. Guptomker, Belgaon, Mr. Hari Mahadav Sutteker and two friends, Darwar, all the gentlemen have sent me valuable information. I am much obliged to them all for the trouble they have taken and for giving me the benefit of their experience. These letters form such a large body of literature that they will make a good sized pamphlet. All these letters are entirely in favour of inoculation. I have not received a single one against it. On the receipt of the opinions of these gentlemen I was somewhat encouraged in regard to my own views. I felt I was not a solitary mad man singing the praises of inoculation, that I had numerous other mad men like myself as comrades spread over the presidency in all communities and that the only difference was that while others were keeping quiet I ventured to speak out. So far as opinions are concerned, some of the gentlemen have expressed them in their letters much more definitely than I have ever done. On the strength of these opinions I shall now proceed to answer your queries seriatim. Ques. 1.—Cases are published in newspapers of evileffects resulting from inoculation such as permanent ill-health, weakness, paralysis of the arm, and so forth. Do you accept these cases as true ?

Ans.—I do not believe that all the cases published in the papers are true. From inquiries I have made, it seems there is considerable exaggeration about the cases. It is true that there do occur occasionally some slight evil-effects. I have myself observed some cases of the kind, and the friends who have been kind enough to reply to me have also noted some cases. But compared to the total number of persons inoculated the number of persons suffering from evil effects is infinitesimally small. Most of the gentlemen say that they are not aware of any cases of evil-effects. For such few cases as may occur, it is not right that inoculation itself should be abandoned. Inoculation is a form of medical relief. Like other medicines, it may be more or less effective in individual cases, but whether a certain medicine is beneficial and acceptable or otherwise has to be determined by its effects on a community of individuals. Vaccination and medicines like quinine are now everywhere recognized as useful remedies. Yet they occasionally produce evil effects on individuals. Similarly inoculation may possibly produce evil-effects in some persons, but it is essential to ascertain the relative proportion of good and evil on the whole, and if the good preponderates over the evil, the remedy should be accepted. From the experience gained so far in my opinion and in the opinion of those who have written to me the measure of good is greater. It is not contended that inoculation is absolutely successful and faultless. No one undertakes that once a person is inoculated he becomes absolutely immune. Of inoculated persons some do suffer from plague, and some even succumb to it. All that can be said definitely of inoculation is that an inoculated person has less danger of being attacked by plague, and that in case of an attack he has less risk of succumbing. If inoculated and un-inoculated persons are placed in like conditions, the un-inoculated are more liable to attack and death than the inoculated. From this it is inferred that inoculation produces in the system a capacity of being protected from attack and of resisting the force of the poison in case of an actual attack. That the remedy is not an absolute specific and that it has some faults is recognized by its discoverer himself. In fact the argument which proves inoculation to be beneficial assumes that it has faults The fault consists only in the absence of a certainty of protection, that is to say one cannot be absolutely sure of not getting the plague. There is only a considerable chance of not getting it. But whatever defect there may be in the remedy as regards its protective quality there is nothing in it capable of producing evil-effects. The evil-effects that occasionally occur are the result not of the medicine itself but of the operation, the inherent fault of the system inoculated and so forth. To prove that the medicine itself possessed any such property all the persons inoculated or at least a considerable number should have been found to suffer. If out of twenty persons inoculated at the same time, eighteen are free from any suffering and two only suffer it is reasonable to infer that in the case of the latter there must have been some special cause and that if the fluid had been faulty the former would likewise have been affected. The experience however is that the evil-effects do not occur in many cases but only in a few ones. I have not been able to get the figures of the total number of persons inoculated. The total number of operations may be put down at about a lakh and 3s thousand. The number of persons who have suffered may be at the out side put down at two thousands according to your own estimate. Dr. Dargalker as joint Honorary Secretary of the Grant Medical Society has invited from several medical men information about evil-effects. He has received 35 replies. According to them out of 15,000 inoculations there are 33 cases of evil-effects. He himself inoculated with full doses 17 servants at the Maratha Plague Hospital. They are all in excellent health. They are always working near plague-patients. They live in localities where plague cases have occurred, but they have had no evil-effects of any kind. One man had an abscess at the seat of inoculation, but it was cured within a week.

Dr. Trilokar has inoculated in his own family persons ranging from two to sixty years of age. All are enjoying excellent health. He writes of having performed two thousand operations. He has no case of evil-effects within his knowledge. Dr. Kantak has had considerable experience of inoculation. At Alibag he performed 2,206 operations. He thinks the cry about evil-effects does not deserve notice. He says that there has been a similar cry against vaccination ever since it was discovered. The cry does not affect the real merit of the remedy. There may be occasionally some evil-effects from want of skill in the operator or to some defect in the system of the person operated on ; as there may be sometimes some special benefit. Both cases should be treated as exceptions and the merit of the remedy should be considered as a whole. Dr. Da Gama too has considerable experience. He has not observed any case of evil-effects from inoculation. Dr. Ismael Janmahomed and Dr. Dosabhoy R. Patel have each observed about a thousand cases of inoculation, but are not aware of any case of evil-effects. Dr. Rajabally writes of 9,000 inoculations. He is in charge of Tarwadi section. There the residents are mostly dock labourers, washermen, coolies and others. He has not come across a single case of evil effects. He has got himself inoculated 10 times, but has not suffered in any way. Major Bannerman has inoculated thousands of persons here and in Madras. He says beyond temporary fever, head-ache and pain in the inoculated arm there is no suffering. The diseases about which there is a cry as being caused by inoculation are he says, even apt to occur in the absence of inoculation. Compared to the benefits the evil effects are so slight that they are "mere dust in the balance."

Dr. Bhalchandra, then describes the experience of other doctors and cites the fact of His Excellency Lord Curzon and other eminent persons who have been inoculated as a proof of the confidence of the enlightened men in inoculation. He then proceeds to answer several questions put by Mr. Tilak in his usual masterly manner which at once carries conviction with it and shows that the benefits of inoculation are undoubted in regard to the last question whether inoculation is scientifically so perfect as to justify its enforcement by coercion ?

Ans.—I do not approve that inoculation should be forced upon the people by coecion. Vaccination is a more established and surer remedy yet I do not like its being made compulsory. Inoculation is a much newer remedy. People do not yet feel entire confidence in it. Under the circumstances compulsion is not desirable. But in saying it should not be made compulsory, I do not mean that it is wanting in efficacy as a remedy against plagus. I consider that inoculation has gone beyond the stage of experiment, and has become worthy of acceptance by the people. There have been many discussions on the merits of inoculation in medical associations both here and in England, and its utility is well established in the opinion of such a high, competent, scientific authority as Lord Lister.

In the practical application of the remedy great attention must be paid to the physical condition of the patient, the dose and purity of the fluid and the method of the operation. If any evil effects have resulted from want of sufficient attention to these particulars, the fault should not be put to the account of the remedy itself. Similarly if official measures with reference to it have sometimes been unpopular, let not the fault of the unpopularity attach to inoculation. The overzeal of officers and the unkillfulness of operators seem to have been the chief causes of such unpopularity as may exist with regard to inoculation. Persons like yourself should not mind such auxiliary causes but should consider whether or no the remedy itself is truly efficacious. Seeing that the remedy is new and unfamiliar it is not surprising that people should be naturally averse to it. But in such matters persons like yourself instead of merely giving expression to the misconceptions of ordinary people, should remove such misconceptions and give a proper turn to public opinion. In supporting inoculation in the way I am doing, it is possible, I may be acting as you suggest from ignorance or without sufficient information. But allow me to say that it behoves to consider the evidence on both sides and to point out the true path of safety to the people. The duty of an editor in some respects resembles that of a judge. A judge should not make up his mind on the evidence of only one side. He has to weigh the evidence on both sides, to consider how far the witnesses are trustworthy ; and after sifting the truth from falsehood to fearlessly give his judgment. I know it is hardly fitting that I should point out to you that such is your duty, but from your writings you seem to forget your true position as a judge and assume the role of a partizan. If my letter serves to awaken you to your true function, I shall consider it to have fulfilled its purpose.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—NOVEMBER 13

10 p.m.	78·0

TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 14.

6 a.m.	73.3
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	81·6

AN extraordinary vehicular accident occurred at Morrisons, Ballarat, on Sunday October 22 in which several persons narrowly escaped death. Mr. C. M'Lellan, head teacher of the Mount Doran State school, was out driving with his wife and two children and Mrs. M'Gilvery and Miss Parker, and while decending Tie Tie Hill the horse bolted, and swerving at the foot caused the conveyance to capsize on top of a bridge spanning the Moorabool River. Mr. M'Lellan was precipitated over the railing of the bridge on to the river bank beneath and his wife was jammed against the rails of the bridge, while her infant was suspended over the river. Mrs. M'Gilvery had several ribs and her collar bone broken and Miss Parker had one of her ears badly lacerated.

NEWS has been received in official quarters in Cairo that the Khalifa has retired from the position which he occupied until recently at Jebel Gedir. It has been decided not to send any expedition in pursuit. In consequence of the Khalifa's flight, Lord Kitchener has ordered the troops to return to Omdurman. A reconnaissance will, however, be made by cavalry and the camel corps to Jebel Gedir before their return.

THE BOER ARTILLERY.

NEW QUICK-FIRING GUN.

THE *Daily Graphic* of October 27, gives a highly interesting account of the Boer armament of Schneider-Creuzot guns. But it must be read with some reserve. Owing to the strike at Creuzot the guns were not ready for delivery before the war was declared. M. Schneider proposed to deliver the guns all the same by Delagoa Bay. The Boer Government demurred on the ground that they would be infallibly seized by the British cruisers in Portuguese waters. All the same the account of these famous French quick-firers will be read with interest :—

It is by now fairly well-known that the nucleus of the army of the Transvaal Republic is the state Artillery, which, as reorganised in 1895, consists (1) a peace footing of one colonel, 109 officers and instructors, 223 artillerymen, and 28 telegraphists. This small force, as was originally intended by the enlistment of so proportionately large a number of officers, many of them being foreigners, has recently, it is said, undergone considerable expansion. The arm itself, however, is not divided into horse, field, and garrison battery units ; for leaving the manning of the forts out of the question, the artillery that accompanies the Boer armies in the field is all of what may be termed the "flying" type ; that is to say, the gunners all either ride or drive, while if the batteries are therefore more mobile than ordinary field artillery, they cannot attain to anything approaching the celerity and dash with which we associate the term horse artillery.

At the present juncture, though, great interest centres itself in the new quick-firing ordnance which the burghers have purchased from the celebrated French artillery firm trading as Schneider-Creusot, and which is said to be specially suited for their methods of campaining. Mounted on a carriage weighing about 1 1-2 tons, and carrying in its limber thirty-six rounds, this gun, of 2.95-in. calibre, throws a projectile weighing 14 1-2lb. at an initial muzzle velocity of 1,843ft. per second. The recoil of the gun carriage is checked by means of a hydraulic brake, a spring oylinder, and an elastic spade on the trail. The breech mechanism is on the modified Schneider system, which the Creusot works have adopted for all their quick-firing field guns. It is of a screw pattern, working with only one movement. The rapidity of fire is from eight to ten shots a minute. The shrapnel sell, specially designed for the gun, contains 234 bullets and a bursting charge of 90 grains. At the maximum angle of 20deg. the range of the projectile is no less than eight kilometres, or five English miles. The wheel-gauge of the gun-carriage, limber, &c., is only 3·6ft. The gun, however, rests on the axletree in a manner that reduces the firing shocks and gives the carriage the stability required in spite of the narrow width between wheels. When limbered up the gun is kept in the same horizontal plane as the trail, which is an interesting innovation, but one that seems to justify the designer's idea, that the muzzle of the gun will thus be carried well above ground, and that it will not get choked up or knocked about when the battery is manœuvring over rough ground. The gun is constructed of forged and tempered steel, and is subjected to the same tests as those imposed by the French War Office. Its total length is 8ft. 2in., and its weight about 6cwt. The body of the gun includes three component parts—a tube in which the breech is screwed, a ring masking this tube, and a steel band forming the outside shell of the gun and holding the whole together. As already hinted, the breech mechanism is beautifully simple. One turn of a lever fixed close to the axletree undoes the breech-screw and opens the chamber. Again, this mechanism does not require a large number of intricate pieces. The few there are simple and strong, work easily by hand without the employment of any tool, and are placed in positions where they are least likely to be accidentally injured or struck by stray bullets. The piece is actually discharged by means of a percussion fusinz apparatus that works automatically, while a subsidiary electrical device is also carried.

In laying for elevation in the battery position, the gun and the cradle on which it rests are balanced by the limber, that is to say, the gun comes into action limbered-up. Lateral direction is obtained in the usual way by the aid of a traversing lever, a business much simplified by the addition of two little back-sights half-way down the gun, which enables the accuracy of the aim to be followed with each discharge. Further, the gun is provided with a second and finer form of traversing gear, enabling the layer to train it about two degrees on each side without recourse to the more cumbrous lever or any movement of the trail. The ordinary back-sight is furnished with a little oscillating level intended for checking the elevation of the piece during rapid fire. The limber holds thirty-six cartridges ; four gunners find seats on it and the locking turn of the wheels is 60deg. The caisson carries two more ammunition boxes, holding thirty-six cartridges apiece, and four gunners, and between the seats of the latter a few light entrenching tools find space. The gauge of the wheel of limber and caisson are the same as that of the gun carriage, namely, the abnormally narrow margin of 3 1-2ft., which is made to look even smaller by the respectable height of the wheels themselves, 5ft. Experiments carried out with this gun with a powder charge of 800 grammes of smokeless powder may be summed up as follows :—Carriage placed on hard slag, six rounds of rapid fire achieved in 42sec., with a total recoil of 8·3yds. A similar series fired on soft clayey soil in the same time gave a total recoil of 1.3yd. On soft, stony ground a series of five rounds of rapid fire was fired in 44sec., with a total recoil of 33.4in., while seven rounds, fired in 59sec., gave a total recoil of about two yards. The officially published estimate, therefore, of the gun being able to fire from eight to ten rounds a minute seems a trifle exaggerated. It is quite clear, however, that the weapon has been primarily designed for shrapnel fire, the projectile of the future for field guns.

Now British artillery, equipment, and practice have long differed materially from those of the great foreign Powers in carrying a far larger proportion of shrapnel shell and in paying special attention to the control, accuracy, and concentration of this kind of fire. And, needless to say, the most careful practical training is required to bring it to its full pitch of efficiency. Exhaustive experiments have been recently carried out at Okehampton with this object, where, to render the practice as realistic as possible, dummy targets, almost concealed from view, but emitting flashes of flame to represent an enemy's battery in action, were utilised. Has the Boer artillery gone through any such scientific course of field-fire training ? Without it their up-to-date weapons will be of little avail, especially when the gunners have to face the concentration of fire from a large group of batteries, governed by strict fire discipline, the effect of which, where modern artillery is concerned, has never yet been seen on a large scale in the field. In the British Horse Artillery the number of shrapnel rounds carried per gun and waggon is 150, in the Field 148 ; but the Boer quickfirer makes provision only for 108. Case shot is also carried by our horse and field batteries, but its value, compared to that which it occupied in the old smooth-bore days, is apparently much diminished, due, so it is said, to the inferiority of the projectile, which cannot be reckoned on at ranges beyond 400 yards. Again, common shell had fallen rather into disrepute, until the awful damage inflicted by it as fired with Lyddite bursters from our new heavy field batteries, armed with 5-inch howitzers, during the recent Egyptian campaign, dispelled the idea that it would be out of date on the modern battlefield. Batteries of these howitzers, with their accurate high-angle fire, should prove an ideal weapon for ousting the enemy from his kopjes. What our artillery has most to fear in a Transvaal campaign is not an overwhelmingly rapid fire from the vaunted Schneider-Creusot batteries, but the attack of skirmishers, either in front or on the flanks, who, by their superior knowledge of the ground, may succeed in creeping up to close quarters, and then "paint the guns brown," by reason of their excellent marksmanship.

MR C. BERTRAM'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Tivoli Theatre was well filled on Monday evening, on the occasion of the opening performance of Mr. Bertram, the well-known entertainer. He visited India for the first time in January, and his tour was so much appreciated that Mr. Bertram is now here to renew his acquaintance with the people for the second time. Of the entertainment, it was quite up to the high standard of excellence associated with the artiste, and throughout the interest never flagged, Mr. Bertram exchanging an easy conversational patter with his audience. Some of his tricks were those he exhibited when last in Bombay, but he manipulates the articles necessary so cleverly that everybody was delighted to witness them again. His card tricks were cleverly done, and his facility for palming is probably without equal. Of course, Mr. Bertram has some new wonders to show and "explain," even after which they remain extremely puzzling. The entertainment is well worth a visit.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

PORT TRUST RAILWAY SCHEME.

THE Railway Commission appointed by the Government of India, and consisting of Sir Arthur Trevor, K. C. S. I., Member of the Viceregal Council for the Public Works Department, Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secretary, Public Works Department of the Government of India, and the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur of Calcutta, resumed its sitting yesterday morning in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, Mr. W. H. E. Howard, the secretary, being also present.

Mr. J. N. Tata, the well-known millowner of Bombay, in his evidence stated that the Port Trust line, if made, would not only prove beneficial to the trade, but would also be the means of affording greater facilities for spreading the population from congested parts of the city, because the track through which the line would pass was at present very thinly populated. The land there would be rather cheap and it might be utilised for certain improvements. Beyond that lay the island of Trombay, which was calculated to accommodate a large portion of the population of this city. As the improvement of the city by the Improvement Trust would necessitate a portion of the population migrating from the city, Trombay, which was over a thousand feet high, would be a fit place for Europeans to live in. The savings that might be effected by removing the Cotton Green and the grain depots would be very large. If the Cotton Green in Colaba was removed to somewhere near Chinchpoogly, the merchants resorting there would be much nearer the mills than at present, and he had no doubt that the saving effected thereby would be between six and eight annas a ton. As it was, two hundred thousand tons of cotton were brought to the Green at Colaba, and there would be a saving of about a lakh of rupees, and that would be a distinct gain. He really believed that the large area of land belonging to the Port Trust, which was at present lying useless, could then be brought into use, which would increase the Port Trust revenue ; and, as the policy of the Trust was to give the benefit according to them to the merchants who had to deal with them, they would be in a position to reduce the rates, which would eventually benefit the merchants and the trade of the city. He was informed that the Port Trust believed that they would be able to save something like seven or eight lakhs by the Cotton Green being removed from Colaba to the spot in question. There was a fear expressed that, if the Cotton Green were removed from Colaba, the Colaba Land and Mill Company would suffer ; but he entertained no such fear. If all the Cotton brought to Colaba were taken to Mazagon or Chinchpoogly, the value of the land at Colaba would increase, as the tendency for constructing houses near the Reclamation and in and near Colaba for Europeans, and the better classes of natives was daily increasing. The Colaba Land Company would accordingly, instead of losing their revenue, be much benefited. Messrs. Tata and Company were large exporters of cotton to Japan, and they were in favour of the scheme. He was asked by the Chairman of the Port Trust to see some of the cotton merchants and he accordingly had asked some of those leading merchants if they were willing to go near the docks. He satisfied them that it would be more convenient to them to do so, more especially for those who lived at Mandvi. The cotton merchants were sure to go where the purchasers of cotton went. It would be a great advantage to the whole of Bombay if they could lessen the cart traffic.

Mr. Upcott : I understand that you are distinctly in favour of the G. I. P. Company constructing this line ? Witness : Well I don't know that. I have had some experience of the G. I. P. Company, and I think that the Port Trust would be much better able to construct and work the line.

Mr. Upcott : Some of the gentlemen who have given evidence here think that in that case the G. I. P. Company might put up rates to render the advantage of this line migratory.—Witness : Oh, that must be provided against. The Government must fix the rates. I really think that the Port Trust would be better able to manage and work the whole line than the G. I. P. I believe that the Port Trust is one of the best-managed concerns in the Island. Everybody realised that their main object is for the benefit of the port, and that anything the Trust might save would go in reducing rates.

In reply to further questions the witness considered that the line would produce a certain amount of suburban traffic. If the Cotton Green were removed from Colaba a certain amount of residences would spring up there, while there would also be a large number of residences in the suburbs. At Colaba the residences would be for Europeans as the tendency was for them to leave Malabar Hill and go to the Fort. Trombay would take up a different class of people. He personally almost proposed to Mr. Hughes that, if this line were started, he would start a narrow gauge line from Mahim to Matoonga and thence have a wire-tram up the hill. There was, however, a large amount of building land between Sion and Mazagon. Though he would prefer to see the line built and managed by the Port Trust, he would rather see the G. I. P. Co. take it up than not have it at all. They must have the line. But the general management of the Port Trust had been so good that they believed that anything undertaken by them would come out successfully.

Mr. Dick, of Messrs. Graham and Company, said that he wished to give evidence in favour of the railway. The project appeared to him to be sound in conception based on the needs present and prospective of the trade of the Port, and likely to facilit

entertain no apprehension of a burden being thrown upon them, if, contrary to expectation, the scheme should fail to pay its way.

The Witness put in a diagram of the rise of the Port Trust's revenue and pointed out that from 10 lakhs the income had risen to Rs. 52,15,000. The expenditure was Rs. 50,66,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,49,000. So far this year notwithstanding the very depressing influences prevailing in regard to some trades the general income of the Trust was as good as it was this time last year the difference being only about Rs. 5,000, so that unless some very untoward event occurred they stood to show a very good balance sheet.

By Mr. Upcott: They thought that the rent the trade would pay for the sheds and godowns was probably very fairly determined by the rents now obtained for the Ryan Grain Market. The Trust could let them the sheds at the same rents and at the most at a charge of Rs. 20 per 500 square feet.

By Mr. Arthur: They could accommodate in Warri Bunder the whole of the grain in Bombay. They calculated that 100,000 tons would cover the maximum store of grain and seeds held in Bombay at one time. The grain for local consumption was distributed in small quantities Warri Bunder would become the grain market instead of Mandvi. He estimated that the saving in carriage on cotton from the green to the depot by the substitution of railway communication for the present system of boating and carting would be Rs. 1,44,000.

The commission then adjourned till 11 a.m. today.

THE COTTON TRADERS AND THE SCHEME.

We are asked by the Chairman of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to publish the full text of their letter to the Railway Commission with regard to the proposed Port Trust Railway:—

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, (Ltd).

10th November, 1899.

The Secretary, Railway Commission, Bombay.

Sir,—By courtesy of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ld., were enabled to discuss the letter of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 17th October 1899.

In the following lines their views on the necessity or advisability for the Port Trust Railway and the expediency of the removal of the cotton green from Colaba to Mazagon in connection therewith, are embodied: and I have the honour to lay them before the Railway Commission for consideration.

2. The present one is the first scheme which contemplates seriously the removal of the cotton trade of Bombay to Mazagon, and it is noted with regret that the Port Trust has so far given absolutely no figures or estimates as to how the cotton trade could be handled at Mazagon compared with Colaba, nor even how much space there would be available at the new Depot. The plan D. is somewhat misleading as the green spots denote only the actual cotton greens, while the vast range of godowns are entirely ignored. A comparison therefore with the place marked red at Mazagon is hardly possible.

3. We have the assurance of the Port Trust that the trade will not be coerced to leave Colaba and it is for the Trust to show what benefit the trade would obtain by the removal from a place where despite some inconvenience it has been well accommodated for a great number of years and to leave which voluntarily a very substantial advantage would be necessary. Though somewhat uncomfortable during the rains the Colaba Green has got the great advantage of spreading over a large area thus affording room for the big cart traffic, which moves and shifts according to requirements, never causes a stoppage except for a few moments, while it is feared that the immense amount of shunting that will be necessary at Mazagon where the whole trade will be huddled together on one spot will often delay shipments considerably.

4. It is estimated that room for say, 500,000 bales of cotton in the open, besides godown accommodation for say 600,000 bales will be required, with reasonable room in each Jetha or godown to put up scales and to handle the cotton generally and with ample space for sidings all round the Jethas and the godowns as well as for the cart traffic, it will be impossible to dispense with the bullock carts considering the quantity of cotton that will have to be sent to the local mills, and also probably from one godown or Jetha to another. Besides space will have to be reserved for the erection of 3-4 press houses and assurance be given to the trade that presses will be started at Mazagon as it would be impossible to send 250—300,000 for pressing or repressing to Colaba and back.

5. The great drawback of the Mazagon Depot would be the distance from the Fort which would often prevent managers of firms from controling the purchase or shipments of cotton and even a train service from the Ballard Pier with trains running say every ten minutes at least, during the hours of 3-5 in the afternoon would not quite overcome that difficulty. The trade further owns on Port Trust land an Exchange in Colaba which could not be used for any other purpose, but this probably the Port Trust would allow to remove to another convenient spot at liberal terms. The Native Exchange standing on the Colaba Company's ground might be more difficult to deal with.

6. The principal thing, however, to be avoided would be a division of the cotton market as happened some 23 years ago, when an influential native merchant induced some dealers to start a new market at Mazagon; the same existed hardly two seasons, but sufficiently long to show the preference of the trade for the Colaba green. The Port Trust speaks very lightly of vested interests in Colaba but in connection therewith it must be pointed out that a very great portion of the present green (more than 1-3rd.) belongs to the Colaba Land Mills Co., and that the latter, probably by a reduction of ground rent, would attempt to retain a large portion of the trade in Colaba. Its interest moreover does not confine itself to the "green," it owns the land near the foreshore on which several presses and godowns are erected on long leases and high rentals, and it can easily be imagined that it would not lend the hands to reducing the values of these properties by allowing the trade to leave Colaba. The Company would, no doubt, be supported by the owners of godowns erected in several places at Colaba and by the press companies established there.

7. The third partner in the Colaba Cotton green is the Bombay Improvement Trust, who could not make use of the land for any other purpose as long as the cotton sidings of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway exist there, and who should probably accept the rents as charged by the Colaba Co. It may be pointed out that the ground rent charged by the present combination of the Port Trust, Improvement Trust and the Colaba Co. is Re. 1-5-6 against building rents of Re. 1-4-6 and Re. 1-12-0, so that the land occupied by cotton is pretty well charged its full value.

8. The Port Trust does not expect direct shipments to take place from up-country to the Docks and this part of the old railway scheme need not be discussed any further. All cotton is now sent to Colaba and carted from the railway station to the Jathas and godowns, with the exception of the bales arriving by sea which have to be carted from the Dock to Colaba. If this carting could be dispensed with a saving of about a lakh of rupees could be made by the trade, but big as this amount may look, it divides amongst such a number of dealers here and up country that it would not be sufficient inducement to transfer the present market to Mazagon, but it is not certain that this expense would be avoided. No mention is made by the Port Trust how the Railway freight to Mazagon would compare with the rate to Colaba and whether a saving would be effected in that respect or whether the hearting could be done away with. It is difficult to see how that could be done even if the sidings were leading to every godown and to every Jetha: a train consisting of 40 carriages may bring property down belonging to 40 different dealers and shunting such a train to bring every waggon to its godown will be an impossibility. It will be probably necessary to discharge the railway waggons at a Central Depot and to sort and distribute the goods either by cart or by a service of lorries the cost of which the trade would likely expect to be included in terminal charges, not higher than those charged at present.

9. Cotton bought by exporters on the cotton Green is either shipped direct to the Docks from the seller's Jetha or brought first to the buyer's place and reshiped later on. The cotton in both cases is weighed when convenient to seller and buyer but removed from the seller's Jetha as soon as weighed, since if the same was kept there after weighment, several questions of ownership, responsibility or fire insurance might crop up and the dealers object to additional room being taken up at their Jetha by the cotton already weighed. At present it can easily be removed as bullock carts are handy and leave as soon as loaded with the quantity of four bales, while it is more than doubtful, whether the railway trucks will be at the beck and call of the shipper in the same way, and wait along-side the Jetha while the cotton is weighed or take it away immediately it is ready to be shipped. But while this cotton could go direct to the docks, all goods that have to go to the buyer's Jethas would require a good deal of shunting from one siding to another, besides interfering with the general traffic. This manner of transferring the cotton from the seller to the buyer would probably be as costly if not more so as the removal by carts. While in this instance nothing can be saved by the transfer of the trade to Mazagon, it is an open question yet how much the railway should charge for removing the cotton as mentioned before from a Jetha or godown to the Dock and how much time would be required for the despatch of the goods. At present receiving new goods and shipping can be effected at the same time because the Jethas afford access on all sides to bullock carts that will hardly be possible if railway waggons are to be used without again a great deal of shunting, nor can it be seen how with the loading and unloading necessary manual labour to any extent can be reduced. Half of the receipts in Bombay are taken by the Mills and on this quantity the Port Trust estimate of a saving of Rs. 30,000 in cart hire might prove correct. None of this cotton would, however, make use of the Trust's Railway to the Docks and would not increase its revenue.

10. The Port Trust considers the reduction of the fire insurance premium to 2 annas as likely. Without an official authoritative declaration by the Fire Insurance Agents' Association to the effect the trade will do well not to calculate on such a low rate. The Insurance Companies charge now 6 annas on the best risk in Colaba, a Port Trust Godown and 7 annas on the open Green in Colaba and since the tendency of late was rather to raise the premia the removal to Mazagon will hardly induce them to fix so low a rate as 2 annas, especially if they consider the vicinity of the Petroleum godowns to the proposed new Cotton Green.

11. Before deciding finally whether the new Railway proposed would be beneficial to the Cotton Trade and whether it will be advisable for it to shift from its present location to Mazagon, it will be necessary for the Port Trust to give the Trade some guarantee with regard to the charges to be incurred for the handling of the cotton and the mode of dealing with this work and with regard to the amount of rent to be charged for Jethas and godowns for there is a reasonable term of years to come because unless a decided advantage to the trade from the change the same prefers staying at Colaba. Moreover if the Railway scheme should not be the success, the Port Trust expects the raising of the general rates charged by the Trust might become necessary. In fixing the charges for the cotton trade the Port Trust will no doubt take into accout the increase of value in its properties putting the same against any deficit in the railway service.

If the railway is built it will be absolutely necessary that it remain under the control of the Port Trust, a division of the responsibility is impossible, It will, however, have only to be defined strictly, where the liability of the railways ends and that of the Port Trust begins.—I have, &c.,

J. TINTNER, Chairman.

C. J. MICHAEL, Secretary.

THE NEW PERSIAN CONSUL AT CALCUTTA.

It has been known in Calcutta for some time that Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., a late Sheriff, had been selected by the Persian Government to represent it in this city, where a large and influential Persian Colony has for years settled and prospered. Mr. Mehta's selection having been approved by the Government of India, he was on the afternoon of Saturday last, inducted into office with all the formalities peculiar to Persian Consular appointments. By command of H. I. Majesty the Shah-en-Shah of Persia, the Firman nominating the new Persian Consul was read to an international gathering and then presented to Mr Mehta by Shamsul-ul-Amali Sheik Mahomed Gilani, the high priest of the local Shia Mohamedans. The gathering on the occasion was principally Persian, but other sections of local society were represented and many members of the Consular Service attended to offer their congratulations to the latest addition to their body. The company having assembled, Mr. Mehta's sons receiving them as they arrived, Kumar Shama Kumar Tagore, the son of Raja Sir Surindra Mohun Tagore Kt., the Persian Vice-Consul General, proceeded to an adjoining hall and conducted Mr. Meha into the centre hall and presented him to the high priest delegate (Mr. Mehta being robed in his Consular dress). The high priest rising, all the Persians present doing the same, then read the Imperial Firman, which was in Persian and being translated ran as follows:—

IMPERIAL SEAL.

Kingdom is for God since Mozuffereddin Shah has taken the ring of the Kingdom in his hand, the star of victory shines in the sky of the religion, of God.

As the high degree of the good intentions and experience, and the excellence of the sincerity of faith and loyalty of the noble Roostumji Dhunjibhoy Mehta was known to our Imperial Court, we therefore by the selection of His Excellency Haji Mirza Moshirn Khan, Mushir-ud-Dowla, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the recommendation of His Honor Haji Mohammed Khan, Kashif-us-Saltaneh, Consul General of this Great Empire in Bombay, appoint the above mentioned gentleman as Consul of the Power in Calcutta that, he, in consultation with the Consul-General, shall do his best to protect the rights of the subjects of this Empire and prove his ability to us. Month Le-Quadah 1316.

The Shams-u'-Ulams, after reading the Firman, spoke as follows:—

Mr. Mehta—The occasion fills me with delight, in that it affords me an opportunity to express to you the appreciation of the Persian community of Calcutta of your friendliness towards us. I do not know whether I should congratulate you or ourselves on your appointment as Consul of His imperial Majesty the Shah-en-shah of Persia. Of course the appointment means additional honour to you, and as such might well be regarded by you with satisfaction, but it gives to us, the Persian inhabitants of Calcutta, a valued, trusted and respected friend. Mr. Mehta, you are not the first Parsi gentleman of Calcutta who has been entrusted with the delicate duty of representing His Imperial Mejesty the Shah of Persia in the metropolis of India, but you will be glad to learn that you are the first Consul whose appointment is due to the unanimous wishes of His Imperial Majesty's subjects resident in Calcutta. That gices you additional reason for felicitation. I trust the bond of union into which we enter to-day will be strengthened in course of time, and our appreciation of your numerous good qualities will be enhanced on better acquaintance. In conclusion, I will only assure you that we feel honoured in having you for our Consul—a man universally honoured and respected. I have no doubt your appointment will lead to a closer union and to a greater suavity between the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia and Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India. I have now much pleasure to carry out the command of the Consul General by handing to you in the presence of this distinguished assembly the Firman of your appointment bearing the sign manual of His Imperial Majesty Mozuffereddin Shah-en-Shah.

The Firman was presented to Mr. Mehta with the Persian Royal Standard, and as soon as the latter was unfurled over the building amidst cheers, Mr. Mehta acknowledged his appointment in the following terms:—

Believe me when I say that I regard this evening as one of the proudest moments of my life. I feel it an honour to receive the Firman of His Imperial Majesty the Shah-en-Shah of Persia, especially at the hands of an esteemed friend like you.

Sir, at one time I hesitated to accept the office which is conferred on me to-day, and that not from any want of interest in your welfare, but from feelings of delicacy due to the circumstances under which the vacancy was created. But when I was assured that it was the unanimous wish of the Persians of Calcutta, that I should represent the Persian Government here, I subordinated my personal predilections to attend this call which I regarded as my duty. That is the only reason why I have accepted the office.

I beg to assure you and your fellow-countrymen that so long as I am in office I will devotedly work for the promotion of your interest and a perfect understanding between the Imperial Government of Persia and the Government of India. If I succeed in that object I will regard the fact as the higest guerdon of my services.

In conclusion, I will express to you my grateful acknowledgments in the very kind way in which you have spoken of me. I hope I shall continue to deserve your good opinion.

At the request of Mr. Mehta, as Consul, the High Priest then read the Imperial Firman conferring upon Syed Jalaludin, editor of the Persian newspaper, the Hubial-Matin, the title of Mayed-ul-Islam. Mr. Mehta then presented the Firman to Syed Jalaludin, who replied in suitable terms in Persian.

The Company next adjourned to an adjoining hall, where refreshments were served. The party then dispersed. A word is due to the decoration of the halls, and their approaches. The flag of all nations entered into the tastefully arranged bunting, and the greenery was most artistically arranged. The Persian Standard and the flags of Merry England were much in evidence, and realistic portraits of the Queen-Empress and the Shah-en-Shah of Persia held prominent place. Mr. Mehta left the same evening for Bombay to meet his second son, who is returning from England, after passing the Indian Civil Service examination, and who has chosen Bengal as his future sphere of labour.—*Englishman.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th November, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·872
Temperature of the Air	degree 79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	72·2
General Directions of wind*	N, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 225

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

With regard to Lord Curzon's visit to Bombay, the *Indian Spectator* discourses:—The Viceroy's stay in our midst did not exceed forty-eight hours, but his Excellency managed to squeeze into that short period quite a number of engagements, all of them of practical importance to the health and well-being of the people. The plague, and the arrangements made to meet it, formed the main object of Lord Curzon's attention. He visited the Laboratory at Parel almost as soon as he arrived; visited plague hospitals and health camps, on Thursday, winding up with a warm and sympathetic little address to the doctors, nurses, volunteers and others engaged in plague operations, and was present at the laying of the foundation-stone by Lord Sandhurst, of the first block of workmen's dwellings in Nagpada. A large and distinguished assembly greeted their Excellencies at the function. It was generous on Lord Sandhurst's part to have asked the Viceroy to lay the foundation-stone, and it was equally considerate on Lord Curzon's part to have been present at the function in a secondary capacity. His Excellency gave Lord Sandhurst no more than his due when he spoke of his close sympathy for the sufferings of the people and of his arduous and conscientious work. These are essential qualities in the head of an administration, though, of themselves, they are frequently powerless to achieve success. Though little is known of Sir Stafford Northcote personally, we welcome Lord Curzon's confidence, derived from close acquaintance, that in him the Presidency will find a man of ripe experience and much sagacity, who will worthily carry on the traditions of his best predecessors.

The *Gujerati Mitra* states:—We rejoice in the interest and anxiety displayed by the highest representative of our august ruler in sharing the miseries of the people, and offering a word of sympathy. But we welcome all the more his Excellency's desire to learn things at first hand and to get a fair conception of what could be a people's lot in a country often threatened and visited by recurring scarcity to undergo the double calamity of plague and famine so close upon the great famine of 1896-97. Divested of all pomp and pageantry which the august ruler's presence invariably brings in its train, Lord Curzon's present hurried tour in famine affected regions will be the means of bringing the needs of the country more closely to his notice, and in the tightening of those bonds of sympathy between the rulers and the ruled which make for the contentment of the people. A strong-minded, self-reliant ruler keeping himself above the influence of the surrounding hierarchy is a desideratum in this country, and from what the people have been led to know of his Excellency within the past few months, Lord Curzon we hope may be fairly expected to reach the ideal of a Viceroy in that respect.

THE NAGPADA CEREMONY.

Some of the native journals look upon the ceremony performed at Nagpada last Thursday with much hopefulness. The *Rast Goftar* observes:—Last Thursday will be remembered as a red letter day in the annals of our city. The laying of the foundation stone of the first block of workmen's dwellings at Nagpada last week by Lord Sandhurst, in presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, has inaugurated a new epoch in our civic history. The day will be recorded as the day on which the foundation of a newer and healthier Bombay was laid, when a bold and far-reaching step was taken to make it not merely "beautiful without, but fair within," to make it "a city not merely of palaces and towers, not merely of merchant princes or nobles, but a city of the poor toilers and sweaters who drink the dregs of the cup of human happiness," as the Viceroy pertinently put it. Nor will the citizens of Bombay or the world at large, look upon the rearing of this new city without remembering the name of the Proconsul, during whose administration the design of this splendid undertaking was conceived. Lord Sandhurst's name will for ever remain, writ large on the affections of the people of this city, not merely for the solicitude which he has evinced in the interests of the poor classes of its population, but in making the Bombay Improvement Trust a reality, and thereby opening before us the possibility of a happier and more beautiful Bombay than it otherwise promised to be.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the first block of workmen's dwellings, which are part of the Nagpada Scheme, was a great success. It was the first conscious and deliberate step taken in India in the solutions of the problem of housing the poor, and it was but fitting that the beneficent work was inaugurated under very auspicious circumstances.

THE HON. MR. HUGHES.

In connection with the Nagpada ceremony, the *Rast Goftar* pays the following well-merited compliment to the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Improvement Trust:—There can be no one who can take exception to a single word of the tribute which Lord Curzon paid to the high worth of our Governor. But deep as is the debt of gratitude which we owe him, we are, in this special connection, scarcely less indebted to that most laborious and withal unassuming of public officials, the Hon. Mr. Hughes, the Chairman of the Board. He is not only an exceptionally able official in his line, but a thorough organizer; and if, within a short twelve months after its inception, the Board has succeeded in achieving so much, the honour of it must certainly be given to its Chairman. Lord Sandhurst paid no more than a richly deserved tribute when he told the Viceroy that it was to the patience, ability and tact, so conscientiously displayed by Mr. Hughes during the past two years, that the Board was indebted for surmounting most of the initial difficulties.

THE FAMINE-STRICKEN POPULATION.

The *Indian Spectator* has reason to fear that the preparedness of Government would ere long be outstripped by the growing requirements of the famine stricken population. Our contemporary adds: Already, in some places, the official dispensers of relief seem to be coming to the end of their resources. At its best, Government relief, in its very nature, can reach little beyond the able-bodied poor. The severity of the distress is, however, such that many, who are poor, but can scarcely be described as ablebodied drag themselves to the relief works, and potter away as their poor strength allows them, at the task-work in order to earn the prescribed wage. It was in reference to the presence of a large proportion of such persons that the last Famine Commission recommended that it would be more economical to give them gratuitous relief.

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE.

The *Indian Spectator* is of opinion that the Government has erreed in its plague policy; that they know it now; possibly they knew it long ago. Our contemporary says:—When a complete history of the plague in India comes to be written by a competent authority, his skill as a scientist will be taxed to the utmost in satisfactorily expounding the strange anomaly, why the plague raged the fiercest in some places where measures to stamp it out were the most drastic, and why it subsided in other places where there were no preventive measures to speak of. What a curious contrast do Bombay and Calcutta, the two most important cities in India, display, as regards practical sanitation and plague measures in this country? Have we not repeatedly urged the Bombay Government—and not without excellent reasons—to bear the plague-policy of Calcutta in mind before working further changes in their own plague regulations? Calcutta has benefitted by the experience of the sister city—and a most bitter experience it has been for Bombay. Has not Bombay as great a right to profit by the wisdom of Calcutta? It has paid dearly for its folly, and has suffered heavily through the blundering policy of its Government.

THE CHURCH GATE RAILWAY STATION.

The Church Gate Station platform is being enlarged. The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—The work of enlarging both the platforms of the Church Gate Station, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, seems to have already begun. Several important changes have been proposed, and it is to be hoped that this station will be a well-built and permanent structure. It seems advisable that there should be a foot-bridge built there, just as there is one at Marine Lines, and also at Churni Road. The present level-crossing is not only inconvenient, but even dangerous to passengers and others using it. Again, the long-felt need of a refreshment bar at this busy station ought not to be lost sight of. Passengers, in these hot days, cannot get even cool and clean water to drink here. Some years ago, Grant Road fared no better.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* says it would be doing no injustice to the Water department of our Municipality to echo the complaints made against it. Our contemporary adds: That whole part of our city, during some of the worst days of the hot season, should go without an adequate water supply is, to say the least, intolerable. Ten or fifteen years ago it might have been deemed excusable: not so to-day when Bombay is so over-crowded, when it is struggling against a fell disease, and when its well-being depends so largely on a copious supply of pure water. As it is, among a considerable section of our people well-water is largely used for drinking purposes and our municipal authorities must be knowing too well what a fruitful source it is for generating disease and making it more virulent.

The *Gujerati* remarks:—The doings of the Water Department have already sufficiently demonstrated during the last few weeks the necessity of subjecting it to the healthy process of overhauling, and if further proof were needed, that was supplied at the meeting of the corporation held on Monday last. From the report submitted to the Commissioner by the Water Engineer, it appears that 202 Bungalows were not metred, because the number of metres in stock was insufficient and that they would be metred as fast as the sum granted for tools and plant would admit of the metres being purchased. A more lame excuse it is difficult to conceive. Those who are calling aloud for the application of the metre system to the whole city will, it is hoped, not fail to draw a moral from this extraordinary plea put forward by the Water Department. The discussion that followed upon this report was still more informing.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL BILL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* raises its voice against a certain procedure proposed to be adopted in reference to the District Municipal Bill. Says our contemporary: We hear that the Select Committee appointed to consider the District Municipal Bill will be invited to consider certain further amendments of the measure, and, that definite proposals for the same have been circulated by the Government to the members of the Select Committee. We are not aware of the details of these proposals, but we understand that some of them are of an objectionable and reactionary character. We cannot raise our voice too strongly against the procedure proposed to be adopted. What is now before the Municipalities concerned and the public, is the bill published in the *Government Gazette*. The representations that would go up to the Select Committee from the Municipalities and various public bodies concerned will necessarily be confined to the measure as put before the public. The Select Committee will, therefore, consider and dispose of the further amendments now proposed by the Government in the entire absence of any representation from the public on such amendments. We think that it is unfair both to the public and to the members of the Select Committee that new amendments should in this way be proposed for the first time in the Select Committee. The obviously proper course is that the fresh proposals ought to be published in the *Government Gazette*, and further time be given to the public for submitting their objections to them.

The *Gujerati* writes:—We do not know how far the report is correct that it is in the contemplation of government to introduce some additional sections of a reactionary nature into the District Municipal Bill when it is taken up by the Select Committee. The Bill, such as it is, is already of a sufficiently contentious and retrograde character and the public have had very little time to consider its provisions. It was under the process of incubation for nine years, and if the report in question be true, it shows that even this length of time is found insufficient for government to come to definite conclusions. How they expect the people suffering from the double calamity of plague and famine to study the lengthy Bill with its numerous clauses and sub-clauses and forward well-considered representations in two or three months is more than we can say. But it is to us a still greater mystery why government should add fresh provisions to the Bill without placing them before the public.

CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Mr. Goculdass Madhowji, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was read to the meeting:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their fourth report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 31st August 1899, which they request you to adopt. The total quantity of cotton ginned by the company during the year amounts to pullas 7,021 1-2 against 5,478 1-2 pullas ginned in the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed in your factory during the year under report amounts to 20,068 bales against 13,029 bales pressed in the preceding year. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the company has made this year very handsome profits which amount to Rs. 58,271-14-11, including Rs. 387-10-0 brought forward from the last year's account, which your directors propose to apportion as follows:—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on 640 fully paid up shares at Rs.40 per share, Rs. 25,600; to pay bonus to the company's employes, Rs. 150; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 32,521-14-11;—total Rs. 58,271-14-11. Your buildings and machinery are insured against fire for Rs. 1,18,500. One of your directors, Mr. Bhugwandass Chatoorbhuj, retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

The above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Mr. Bhugwandass Chatoorbhuj, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Manecklal Atmaram Tunkswlly was re-appointed auditor, and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 75 per annum. A vote of thanks was tendered to the secretaries and agents and the directors for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the usual compliments to the chairman.

DAMAUN NOTES.

On Friday, the 10th instant, Mr. Deepchand Haralchand, a Shrawak Bania of the age of 43 years, in whose name Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas has for the last seven years held the Abkari contract of the District of Damaun, died at his residence at Vania Vad, in Lower Damaun. Born of poor parents he entered at an early age in 1872 the service of Mr. Antonio Constancio Mascarenhas, on whose death Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, his nephew and heir, succeeded to his immense property consisting inter alia of several villages in Damaun. Mr. Deepchand performed the duties entrusted to him so satisfactorily that he gained the confidence of Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, who selected him as his nominee in taking Abkari contracts from Damaun Government for which he has been paying Government nearly a lakh of rupees every year. The management of the village Magarwada was also entrusted to Mr. Deepchand, who, for a few months, suffered from a cancer in the mouth, and though he consulted eminent physicians in Bombay the disease rapidly progressed and proved fatal.

On the same day Mr. Vassonji Narron Desai, the superintendent of the several villages and liquor depots belonging to Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas, died at the age of 30 years. A week ago he had a fall while riding his horse and received a severe wound on the head. He was a strong and robust man, and though an attack of fever supervened his injuries, he attended to his duties. He was removed on Wednesday to his residence at Vatar, a British village 5 miles distant where tetanus set in and proved fatal.

On the same day died the Bania female who came to Damaun a month ago attacked with plague at Surate and after being detained in the Marwad Hospital was allowed to return to her relatives at Vania Vad in Lower Damaum, on the Health Officer pronouncing her few days ago, free of plague. She was attacked with, semittent fever which developed into typho-remittent, and died.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	28
C Market, Bhoiwada, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	0	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	38
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	3	0
Hospitals	0	12	21
Total	23	17	140
Total plague deaths to date	60,296	53,045	
Same date last year	2	4	84

PASSENGERS BY S. S. ERNEST SIMONS.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Ernest Simons sailing for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 7 p.m.:—

FOR COLOMBO.
Mr L Lugard — Miss Rivers.

FOR SINGAPORE.
Major Ginedings — Mr and Mrs Smiths
Mr F A Mogel

FOR SAIGON.
Mrs Jangeun — Mr and Mrs Busay
Mr Bunnett — Mr and Mrs Lombard
Mr Erny

FOR HAIPHONG.
Mr Gerard — Mr Gareson

FOR HONGKONG—Mr G Bridger.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Sister Berthe — Sister Auzustine
Sister St Michel — Sister Andsi

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

PIRACY ON THE YANGTZE.

A gang of thieves boarded the China Navigation Co's steamer Poyang, bound up river, at Tatung about 10 o'clock on the night of October 13th. In all twelve persons embarked, three of whom were *bona fide* passengers who booked for Kiu-kiang. The remainder not having their passage money had their clothes, as is customary, taken in pawn. The men, who showed no signs of combination, took up berths in the various parts of the Chinese steerage quarters and settled themselves quietly. However, about three hours later, just before the vessel reached Ngankin, the nine men who were suddenly discovered to be armed with large knives and swords, made a raid on the Chinese passenger's effects. The compradore's assistants tried to get them to desist, but were in consequence roughly handled, one man being so injured as to necessitate his removal to hospital on the ship's arrival at Hankow. Finding the pirates were taking charge, the chief officer, Mr. Maundrell, was aroused by the compradore and with the assistance of the officer of the watch, the second and third engineers, and native crew, the gang were after a hard struggle overcome and, with the exception of one who jumped overboard, handcuffed and secured in a spare coal bunker until the vessel's arrival at her destination when they were handed over to the Police and tried at the British Consulate on the 10th and found guilty. Their sentence was however, deferred. The Chinese both at Kiu-kiang and Hankow are delighted over the capture as the gang are well-known miscreants.

AN ADMIRALTY ISLE MASSACRE.

MURDER OF FIVE MEN.

By the steamer Moresby arriving at Sydney on Oct. 24 particulars were received of another massacre in the islands. The victims were a trader named Maetzske and four natives. The affair took place at Broadwest River, in the Admiralty Islands. The trader, who was a German, had settled in the islands to trade with the natives for copra, the staple product. He had in his employ six natives, and appears to have lived peacefully with the islanders until a few weeks ago, when, without any provocation, they made an attack on his store. He and his native labourers were unprepared for the assault, and fell an easy prey. The schooner Mascotte called at the islands two days after, and obtained news of the massacre. The crew of the Mascotte immediately made search in the vicinity, and found two wounded natives, employes of the unfortunate trader. They were taken on board the Mascotte, which immediately set sail to report the massacre to the High Commissioner. According to the story of the two natives rescued, the Admiralty islanders took away two of the bodies, including that of the trader, for a cannibal feast. The captain of the Mascotte reported that the Admiralty islanders fired on his vessel as she was leaving the harbor, the bullets piercing sails and bulwarks. After the massacre the natives looted the trader's store and then set fire to it. The Admiralty Group is under a German protectorate, and on the matter being reported to the Governor at New Britain the German war ship Jaguar left for the scene, and avenged the massacre.—"Mulbourne Age."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th November, 1899.

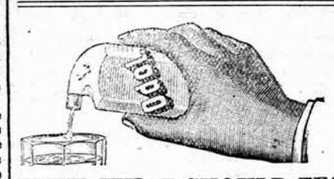
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	...	..
Teheran	14	2	25 p.m.	...	30
Suez	14	2	45 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 14th November, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	40	...	3
" Karachi	...	39	...	2
" Madras	...	58	...	3

The "North German Gazette" states that the Naval Estimates for the Budget year 1900 have already been prepared, and do not exceed the limits prescribed by the sexennate. It is not intended to propose for that year any alteration in the law regulating naval expenditure. The semi-official organ, however, strongly protests against the view of the Clerical Press that the Government, in accepting the sexennate, implicitly bound itself not to ask for any increase in the votes for the Navy within six years. The "North German Gazette" points out that such a promise would have been an act of folly, as the armaments requisite for Germany depend upon the political situation and the warlike preparations of other States, neither of which can be ascertained in advance for a period of six years. The object of the sexennate was to fix a minimum for the expenditure on the navy, not a maximum.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented throughout the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

For Sale by:—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOM

NOTES.

[redacted]said that a rising among the natives [redacted]r of the Transvaal and Orange Free [redacted]come as a surprise. One has only to [redacted] conditions of life in South Africa to under[redacted]nd, on the outbreak of war between the [redacted]g races, it was inevitable. In the Cape Colony [redacted]natives are three to one of the white population; [redacted] Natal twelve to one; in the Republics two to one; and in the Protectorates and Rhodesia, hundreds to one. These people are born warriors, and up to within a generation or so they were trained to regard fighting as the business of life. So highly organised were they that Chaka and Dingaan, the Zulu kings of history, were the terror of South Africa, and Sekukuni was defying the Boers when England annexed the Transvaal. The Swazis can put 15,000 savages in the field. The Basutos are hereditary enemies of the Free State. The Zulus also have grievances against the Boers. On the other side the Bechuanas are unfriendly. Even more dangerous are the wandering bands of Kaffirs, released by the closing of the mines in Johannesburg. However anxious the older chiefs may be to avoid war, it is hardly possible they will be able to restrain their people. The smell of blood is in the air; their savage instincts are raised by tales of plunder and murder. Civilisation has put on them only a veneer. What wonder then, when they see the two white races at war, that they should see an opportunity for fighting on their own account? England has no need to fear that any native race in South Africa will join the enemy, but the danger is none the less serious on that account. With a general rising of natives against the Boers opens up the prospect of a general rebellion against the white race; for if the native respects England he does not love her.

The formation of the Imperial Light Horse from among the Johannesburg refugees in Natal is almost entirely due to the energy of Mr. Sampson and Mr. Davies. These two gentlemen, one an Australian, the other a Cape Colonist, were the two reform leaders who refused to ask President Kruger's pardon for taking a course which they regarded as perfectly legitimate and to give a guarantee that they would take no part in Transvaal politics for the future. They therefore remained in prison until the Jubilee, when, their presence in Pretoria Gaol having become embarrassing to the Boer authorities, they were released. They are now organising a force of 1,000 men. It will consist of young men of good position, and so numerous have the applications been that it is likely another force will be raised on similar lines. The command of the corps has been entrusted to Colonel Scott Chisholme, half pay, late 5th Lancers. Only dreamers and enthusiasts, who are constitutionally blind to facts can hope that it will ever become a thing of the past. The presence of Canadians Australians, and South Africans side by side with Englishmen in battle advances federation as no conference or legislative enactment ever could. Men may talk together, as at The Hague, and little come of it, but when they are willing to die together they are united by ties which cannot be easily broken. In the colonies themselves a military spirit has been aroused which will give an impetus to the settlement of the defence problem it has never yet received. In the mother country a national spirit has been aroused, to find a parallel for which one must go back to the beginning of the century. Party feeling has been thrust to a great extent into the background by patriotism. In short, the Transvaal War has closed up the ranks of the country, as Lord Rosebery said, and England acts as a united Empire. Would anything short of war have done as much?

Major-General Sir Charles Nugent, whose death was recorded last week, was a soldier of varied service and a skilled engineer. A member of a good family in the country Westmeath, he was an excellent type of the old Irish officer, of whom many are not now to be found, and his charm of manner and kindliness were united to thorough capacity in the various appointments which he filled during his forty years service. He was the only officer who let out the deadly secret of Sir Garnet Wolseley's great *coup* when head-quarters were at Alexandria, for he told a gentleman in whom he could trust that Ismailia was to be made the base of operations against Arabi, and he was kind enough to offer his friend a share of his quarters if he could find his way to the Suez Canal. That gentleman is still alive, and he remembers the anxiety and alarm he felt when he was in conversation with officers at Alexandria, discussing the details of the bombardment of Aboukir and of the landing of the expedition to turn the right flank of Arabi's army, which was given out to be the immediate object of Sir G. Wolseley, at being the possessor for two days of the momentous secret. General Nugent will be regretted in civil life as well as by his comrades. He was an especial favourite at Cheltenham, where he generally resided every winter after his retirement from the Service fifteen years ago.

On reading the descriptions of the new 6pr. gun just adopted for use in the Navy and Army of the United States one is inclined to question whether it is really desirable to increase so greatly the rapidity of fire of these smaller guns. Hitherto guns of this calibre have seldom discharged more than twenty rounds per minute, but the new American gun is said to be capable of discharging fully sixty rounds, given a sufficiently skilful gun's crew. The loading mechanism is semi-automatic, but much depends upon the skill and energy of the four men forming the crew, especially upon Nos. 1 and 2. The duty of loading devolves upon No. 2, who fairly throws the cartridge into the breech and sets the automatic closing gear in motion. The instant that No. 1 hears the click of the breech he fires, and the discharge causes the breech to open automatically and ejects the empty case. The process is then repeated as before but it is scarcely credible that No. 2 should be able to load at the rate of a cartridge per second. The possibilities in the way of accident appear infinitely greater than in the case of any quick-firing gun in use in the British Navy. In the confusion of rapid discharge, how easy for No. 1 to fire prematurely and blow himself and his comrades to pieces! Then, again, the supply of ammunition will have to be enormously increased if these guns be adopted. It is estimated that the American gunners fired no less than 7,000 shell from the ordinary 6prs. of the squadron which chased the Spanish cruisers at the battle of Santiago. How many small shell would they have fired from the new gun?

Details have been received at Plymouth of a collision between the first-class battle-ship Anson and the Orient Line steamship Cuzco on the 12th instant at Gibraltar. The Anson was at anchor off the harbour entrance when the Cuzco struck her on the starboard bow near the anchor bed, making a hole extending from 6 ft. above the water line to 3 ft. below. It was a clean cut through two decks into the gunner's cabin. Fortunately, no one was in the cabin. The Cuzco's bowsprit was right over the battle-ship's forecastle when she struck her. Collision mats were smartly placed over the Anson's damaged bow, and she was taken alongside the Mole. Then Captain William Wilson, her commander, put on a diving dress and examined the injury done to his vessel below the water line. A large quantity of water rushed into the Anson's foremost store-rooms and compartments, causing her to rise considerably at the stern. The Cuzco, which had a hole 4 ft. long well above the water on one bow, and a smaller hole on the other, was waiting for a pilot, and was carried by the tide on to the Anson.

Some ideas of the active part taken by Militia officers in staff and other duties, chiefly in the Colonies, may be gained by noting the large number seconded in their regiments for such employment. It appears that at the present time twelve officers are employed on the personal staff of various general officers and Governors and no less than 120 are occupying various civil and military positions in the Colonies, and chiefly in West Africa. It is said that this large number of Militia officers fulfil their often difficult and trying duties with ability and zeal, and their services to the Empire are considerable. It is not a little curious that a force originally so sedentary and circumscribed should so largely contribute to foreign adventure and expansion. It is true that, as the Militia, it still retains much of its original character, but it seems as if the times for rigid location have passed, and perhaps these Militia pioneers of our African Empire may be regarded as heralding the day when the old Constitutional Force as a whole will assume wider responsibilities extending perhaps to the utmost limits of our Empire.

But the mere fact that so many as one hundred and thirty-two officers are withdrawn from their regiments lends additional importance to the question so increasingly pressing, how to insure a sufficiency of Militia officers? It is not unlikely that if the Militia is permitted to grow into a Force more permanently useful the question will answer itself. The present crisis is most interesting, and it does not need a very fertile imagination to picture possibilities of development arising out of affairs in South Africa which may necessitate a complete revolution in the Militia. Permanent employment would at once attract a supply of officers, for the Militia might easily become practically as the Regulars, a Service opening up a career whether Colonial or otherwise. This may be an idea at present, but its realisation may not be either impossible or long deferred. In any case the Militia may well live in hope, and watch every opportunity for taking advantage of the tide, if fortune should turn it in its favour.

As regards the arrangement for the treatment of sick and wounded in South Africa, it is now proposed that patients not likely to be fit for duty within one year should be sent direct to England, and the hospital ship accommodation for the treatment of other cases be reduced to 200 beds instead of 500 as originally proposed.

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EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are bruded with their Trade Mark.
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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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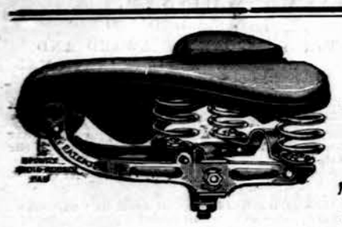

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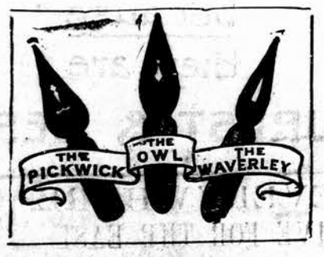

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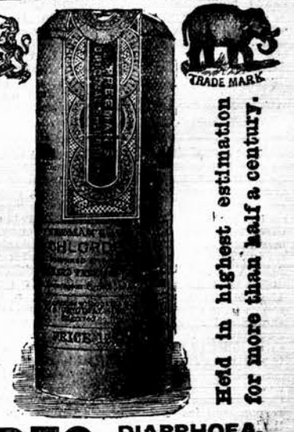

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